THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, Cambria Co., Pa.,
BY H. A. McPIKE.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,116.

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...one year, cash in advance.......$1.50
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...persons residing outside the county ...cents additional per year will be charged to ...postage.

...no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their ...interests by paying in advance must not ...to be placed on the same footing as those ...Let this fact be distinctly understood ...this time forward.

...Pay for your paper before you stop it, if ...you must. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XVI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1882. NUMBER 19.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY AT

Hasson's New Cheap Store!

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IF YOU WANT ANY OF THE

Honest Goods at Honest Prices

EMBRACED IN THE FOLLOWING LIST:

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DRIED APPLES,
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WASHBOARDS,
WASHING SODA,
WOODEN BUCKETS,
YEAST POWDER.

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

NO OLD GOODS OF ANY KIND!

ALL FRESH!—ALL FINE!—ALL CHOICE!—ALL CHEAP!

A Liberal Share of Public Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.

L. & S. W. DAVIS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

FERTILIZERS,

MILBURN AND WEBSTER FARM and LUMBER WAGONS,

SPRING WAGONS,

CARRIAGES, TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES;

WALTER A. WOOD'S

MOWERS AND REAPERS;

HORSE HAY RAKES,

including the following varities: TIGER, REINDEER, HOLLINGSWORTH and VICTOR;

HAY FORKS, LAWRENCE & CHAPIN'S DIAMOND IRON PLOWS,

And Spring Tooth Harrows;

HAGERSTOWN IMPROVED AND TRIUMPH GRAIN DRILLS,

or any other machinery farmers may need, from a Steam Thresher to a Shovel Plow, all from first class manufactories and warranted to be exactly as represented.

EBENSBURG, MAY 12, 1882.-tf. L. & S. W. DAVIS.

$12,000 WORTH

OF THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING!

WHICH DEFIES COMPETITION IN

QUALITY, MAKE AND PRICE,

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE

Golden Eagle Clothing House,

1301 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

ALSO, A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SAMUEL MARCH, Proprietor.

ALTOONA, PA., APRIL 21, 1882.-tf.

C. T. ROBERTS,

DELER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, BOOKS, STATIONERY,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES,

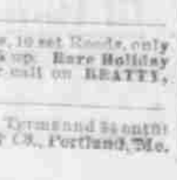
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VARIETY STORE, EBENSBURG, PA.

RELIABLE GOODS. HONEST PRICES. FAIR DEALING.

$20 SAVED! $20

$20 SAVED by purchasing a SEWING MACHINE of the undersigned, whose office is at 1004 Eleventh Avenue, between 10th and 11th Streets, Altoona, Pa., and who offers the old ... of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN as ... Sewing Machines to ... to a workmanlike manner ... at lowest prices.

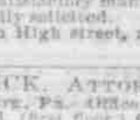


Altoona, April 16, 1880. J. McGRATH.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 Stops, 10 set Reeds, only $90. Pianos $125 up. Rare Holiday Inducements Ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

T. MASON RICHARDS,

Surgeon  Dentist

Ebensburg, Pa.

DENTAL WORK, either operative or mechanical, filling teeth, and all other work pertaining to my profession, will be executed at moderate rates and in a satisfactory manner. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

Rooms on High street, nearly opposite the Blair House. [3-24,'82.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14-'81.]

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

Cuticura



THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER

Resolvent

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man forty years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Had paid $300 for medical treatment with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. He did so and was completely cured. The skin on his head, face, and many other parts of his person, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months.

Reported by
F. H. BROWN, Esq., Barnwell, S.C.

SCROFULA SORE.

Rev. Dr. ——, in detailing his experience with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, said that thro' Divine Providence one of his parishioners was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly draining away his life, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The poison that had fed the disease was completely driven out.

ECZEMA.

Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my leg and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, which entirely cured me so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.

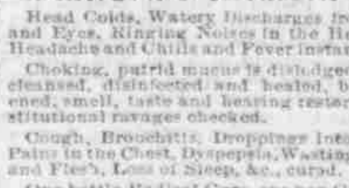
LEN. M. FEALEY, 84 South St., Baltimore.

CUTICURA.

The Cuticura treatment, for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Chills and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking, putrid mucus is dislodged, membrane cleansed, disinfected and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored, and constitutional ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, &c., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' LIGHTNING



PLASTERS

Is not quicker than COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS in relieving pain and Weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN BRADLEY, dec'd.

Having been appointed Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of John Bradley, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them in legal form for settlement. JOSEPH HOGUE, Administrator.

Loretto, April 21, 1882.-6t.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that I have bought from Thomas Mullin, of Gallitzin, the following described personal property, which I leave in his custody during my pleasure, to wit: 2 cows, 6 sheep, 3 pigs, 1 cooking stove, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 carpet, 7 chairs and 1 cupboard. JAMES McGRAIN.

Chest Springs, May 19, 1882.-3t.*

NOTICE!—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on property owned by either of the undersigned. Any person found upon our premises after this date will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. JANE DAVIS,
FRANK A. DEVEREAUX.

Cambria Twp., May 19, 1882.-3t.*

WHAT THE BURDOCK IS GOOD FOR.

"Good for nothing," the farmer said,
As he made a sweep at the burdock's head;
But then he thought it was best, no doubt,
To come some day and root it out.
So he lowered his scythe and went his way,
To see his corn and gather his hay;
And the weed grew safe and strong and tall,
Close by the side of the garden wall.

"Good for a home," cried the little toad,
As he hopped out of the dusty road.
He had just been having a dreadful fright,
The boy who gave it was yet in sight.
Here it was cool, and dark, and green,
The safest kind of a leafy screen.
The toad was happy, "for," said he,
"The burdock was plainly meant for me."

"Good for a prop," the spider thought,
And to and fro with care he wrought,
Till he fastened it well to an evergreen,
And spun his cables fine between.
'Twas a beautiful bridge—a triumph of skill;
The flies came 'round, as idlers will!
The spider lurked in his corner dim,
The more that came, the better for him.

"Good for play," said a child, perplexed
To know what frolic was coming next,
So she gathered the burrs that all despised,
And her city playmate was quite surprised
To see what a beautiful basket or chair
Could be made, with a little time and care.
They ranged their treasures about with pride,
And played all day by the burdock's side.

Nothing is lost in this world of ours;
Honey comes from the idle flowers;
The weed which we pass in utter scorn,
May save a life by another morn.
Wonders await us at every turn.
We must be silent, and gladly learn.
No room for recklessness or abuse,
Since even a burdock has its use.

SHAMROCK SKETCHES.

"NERO" NORBURY, THE HANGING JUDGE.

Very instructive reading to the thoughtful mind would be sketches of the Irishman at home in the last century, of the oppressor and the oppressed, the advocate, the criminal and the Judge. What pen could do justice to the impenetrable hearts of Baron George and Lord Norbury? the two who were associated in the trial of Robert Emmet. Lord Norbury was then plain John Toler. He was the first Lord Norbury, and was always a keen foxhunter. In a child's alphabet of his day this couplet is to be found:

"'Twas a Toler; hark! forward's the cry;
But instead of a stag 'tis a man that must die."

When he became Lord he was called "Nero Norbury." How well he deserved the title, I cite one example from a multitude in his career. It would seem as if every misdemeanor was then magnified into a capital crime, and the laws were executed with savage cruelty. The number of lives forfeited for forging and uttering bank notes was appalling. No mercy was shown to man, woman or child convicted of that crime, even though the note were of so low a value as twenty shillings.

During the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Richmond,

A POOR MAN NAMED MOORE

was tried at the Sessions House, Green street, for having passed or uttered at the large grocery of Messrs. Smith, in Sackville street, a forged note of the nominal amount of thirty shillings, purporting to be a note of one of the private banks then existing in Dublin. It was proved that he bought at the store of the prosecutors, on the morning of a certain day, some tea and sugar, and paid for them with the note in question, which, soon after he left, was discovered to be a forgery. He returned in the evening, made another purchase and offered another note in payment.

"You were here this morning," said the man who had served him.

He was arrested, and was sent to Newgate after he had been examined before a Magistrate. When brought to trial, Moore did not deny the charge of uttering forged notes, but gave the following account of himself: He said that on the day before the commission of the crime for which he stood indicted he arrived, nearly penniless, in Dublin from Edenberry, where he was born, and had passed the whole of his life. He had a wife and several children. He was a hedge-carpenter—that is, he purchased timber trees, which he made into spokes and felloes for coach-makers. Business failing him, he fell into great distress, and left his native village to seek employment of some kind in the capital. On the evening of his arrival he met a gang of forgers who were on the lookout for innocent men they could use for instruments. Noticing his simple and honest appearance, they accosted, got his story, afforded him temporary relief, and the following morning sent him out on his first expedition, which was a success. They asked him to try again. He declined, but was reassured by their telling him that their notes were genuine—the only mystery being that the notes had been found in the street. Believing their story, Moore went boldly to the very store where he had passed the first note, which a conscious criminal would have avoided, and so stood before the court a guilty man.

Immediately on being taken into custody Moore admitted his guilt, and declared his willingness to aid in bringing the actual forgers to justice, stating where they could be found. The whole gang were apprehended in the very act of preparing forged notes for circulation. They, however, were only sentenced to transportation for having forged notes in their possession, while

THE POOR VICTIM

was sentenced to death, the sentence being pronounced by Nero Norbury in his usual harsh and unfeeling manner. Moore had produced several witnesses of good standing who testified to his honesty and good character. The jury accompanied their verdict of "guilty" with a strong recommendation for mercy, deeming it impossible that the man would be punished by more than a few months' imprisonment.

At the time of Moore's imprisonment in Newgate there was also confined there a political prisoner, by name Walter Cox. He was charged with publishing a seditious libel in the *Irish Magazine*, a pamphlet of which he was the editor and proprietor.

He was afterward released, went to New York and started a newspaper there. He and Moore frequently met in the prison court-yard. It happened that one of the jurors by whom Moore had been convicted called upon Cox, while he and Moore were exercising in the court-yard. The juror recognized Moore, and Cox said, speaking of Moore:

"Poor fellow; he has no idea of his danger!"

"What danger?" inquired the juror. "Of being hanged?"

"Impossible. We recommended him to mercy, and the Judge promised to lay our recommendation before the Lord-Lieutenant."

"What Judge?" asked Cox. "Nero Norbury! You recommend the poor fool to mercy—to the mercy of that Judge! He has no more mercy in him than there is milk in a male tiger!"

"It was not to the mercy of the Judge we recommend him, but—"

"Why did you not acquit him? He was a mere dupe."

"But he confessed that he was guilty," urged the juror.

"Guilty of what? Of uttering an instrument of exactly the value of that it purported to represent, for the bank of which it intended to be an engagement is insolvent.—That unfortunate man will be hanged. Remember my words."

RENDERED TERRIBLY UNEASY

in his mind by what Cox had said, the juror drew up a strong memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, signed by himself and all of his fellow jurors. Not content with this they drew up certificates, memorial, petitions and papers, which they presented to every one in authority whose voice could have any bearing on the case. At length they approached Lord Norbury, individually and implored mercy for Moore. At length the Thursday arrived, the execution being fixed for the ensuing Saturday.

In a state of horror at not yet being able to avert his doom, the original juror threw himself in Norbury's way in the street, and hung upon him begging for mercy for Moore —pleading that he was innocent of intended crime, that through his frank confession a gang of forgers had been given over to justice, and imploring him to spare the country carpenter for the sake of his wife—for his young children.

Norbury answered coldly.

"Every attention has been paid to the documents addressed by you to His Excellency. We have weighed them all well, but the bankers have been playing the devil! They have stated to the Government that if this man is allowed to escape they will never prosecute another. The law must take its course."

So saying, he shook off the kind-hearted juror and hearted into a store.

Now at last perceiving how futile it was to appeal to Nero Norbury, and that the case was desperate, the juror drew up a memorial, and, seeking the wife of Moore, he gave it to her, with instructions how to proceed to the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant.

"Try," he said, "to place it in his hands. If that be found impossible see the Duchess of Richmond. Tell her your story, and pray her to take charge of your petition. She is charitable and feeling, and will do all in her power."

"Arrived at the Vice-Regal Lodge, Mrs. Moore sent in her petition. It was returned to her with the regrets of His Excellency, because it was not in his power to interfere.

"But," continued the servant, "here is the Duchess. Speak to her."

The poor woman rushed forward as a lady crossed the hall, and, falling on her knees, held up the petition and begged for the life of her husband.

"Give me the paper," said the Duchess.—"I will present it. If I succeed, you will see me again."

A delay of some minutes occurred, of terrible suspense to to the anxious wife. Then a woman, weeping, silently brought back the paper and placed it in the hands of the half-dead supplicant for mercy.

Moore was hanged the next day! On the margin of the yellow, time-stained page from which this "o'er time tale" is taken, there is written in pencil, after the last phrase, "It had arter a bin Norbury."

But while so many innocent men went to the gallows

FEW ROGUES

escaped scot-free of punishment, and the neck of one was very neatly saved by the shrewdness of a lawyer named Costelloe, who had a large criminal practice in Dublin toward the end of the last century.

One morning, when he was in the height of his reputation, a great sensation agitated the city by the announcement that the Gleadow's bank had been plundered of a large sum in gold by the chief cashier. The supposed culprit was soon in custody and safe within the walls of Newgate.

This man at once sent for Costelloe.—Closing the door carefully, after his arrival the prisoner said:

"You have probably heard, sir, that I have been the cashier of Gleadow's bank, and that a large deficit has been discovered in my accounts?"

"That you had been a clerk of old Gleadow's, I was ignorant," replied Costelloe; "but I have been informed that the cashier has appropriated some of the money-bags; in fact, that the bank has been robbed of a heap of gold by a rascal."

"Rascal is a hard word, sir."

"Not if you robbed the bank."

"Do you mean to insult me? I rob the bank! I cheat my employer! Plunder my benefactor and preserve the fruits of it! No, no, sir—I have not a shilling in the world!"

"Then you will be hanged."

"What can you mean?"

"I will make it as clear to you as that those are fetters of iron. If you robbed the bank you must at least have some of the money, and can afford to pay me well for saving your life. If you are innocent, and consequently penniless, you will be weighed as sure as was Cahir na gappul."

Cahir na gappul, otherwise Charles the horse, was a horse-thief whose career had been untimely cut short by the application of one of his own professional implements, a halter.

"How weighed?" asked the cashier.

"In the city justice scales. The case is spoken of everywhere, and the proofs against you are irrefutable."

"Then there is no hope?"

"None, if you be what you say yourself—guiltless—for you cannot afford to retain me who alone, of all the bar, could give you a chance."

Overwhelmed and horrified, the hypocrite at last acceded to Costelloe's terms, and gave him an order upon his wife for

A THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with the understanding that if the lawyer's efforts should fail to save the cashier, Costelloe should return $950 to—the widow!

Costelloe left the prison, and without waiting to present the draft, went immediately to the Crown's office, where he found the chief clerk at his desk. Engaging him in conversation, Costelloe asked him if there was any news.

"News," said Johnson. "Is it possible you have not heard of the robbery at Gleadow's?"

"I—not a word of it!" said Costelloe.

"Yes, it's true, the cashier has abstracted 10,000 guineas in gold done up in rouleaux, and substituted for them as many farthings."

"And got clear off?"

"Oh, no, he's safe in Newgate and sure to swing, for the evidence is most conclusive, part of the stolen property being found in a secret drawer in his home."

"Did you say the money abstracted was in gold?" inquired the lawyer.

"Yes, but the pieces have been identified."

"How? One guinea is so like another."

"True, but mark the finger of Providence. Along with the guineas were ten foreign gold coins, Dutch ducats, which were also in the safe. These have been sworn to by his deputy, and will hang him. See here!"

The clerk opened his desk and took from it a small box, committed to his custody for production at the trial of the accused, and poured its contents into the hands of the seemingly wonder-struck lawyer, who examined them attentively, piece by piece, and finally returned them and took his leave.

THAT EVENING THE LAWYER'S CLERK

was observed to go on board a Liverpool packet, which sailed half an hour afterward. Some weeks later the prisoner was brought to trial. With much feeling he pleaded "not guilty." He declared that the rouleaux of farthings found in the safe had been there for years, and that he had received them from his predecessor at the value indicated by the ticket attached to each packet; he had never opened them. Costelloe only slightly examined the witnesses, who deposed to the preliminary facts, and the accused bank clerk began to look very serious, and even to shed tears. At length the examination in chief of the deputy cashier took place. He swore that he had frequently seen the identical ten Dutch pieces in the safe, and again identified them. Costelloe seemed to pay little attention to the examination of this witness, and gazed steadily into his hat, which stood before him on the desk. Just as the deputy cashier was about to go down, the lawyer for the defense, rising, exclaimed:

"Stop a moment, young man. And so, sir, you accuse your friend of robbery?"

"I am sorry that my duty compels me to give criminatory evidence against him."

"And you swear that those identical gold pieces in your hand at this moment——. Where are they?"

They were again handed to the witness.—Costelloe continued:

"You swear that those pieces of gold in your hand were in the prisoner's keeping?"

"I do swear it."

"Hand me those coins," he said. "You have sworn positively, and it will be well for you if truly. Here—take your

"BLOOD MONEY."

He stretched out his hand, and missing that of the witness, by the merest accident, let fall the mass of gold into his own hat in front of him. Then taking out a single piece, he went on:

"You insist in swearing that this piece of money, the property of Mr. Gleadow, was in the prisoner's custody?"

The witness took the ducat, looked at it, and said, positively:

"I swear it."

"And this also—and this—and this?" continued Costelloe, to the number of ten.

The witness swore to each.

"And this—and this—and this?" said Costelloe, producing from his hat twenty other pieces of a similar kind.

The witness was dumfounded, the counsel for the crown looked blank, the Judge smiled, the case was abandoned, and the thief saved.

The way in which the shrewd lawyer had managed was this. After his scrutiny of the ducats at the Crown office, which enabled him to fix in his memory their dates and effigies, he had gone to his home. In the evening of the same day his confidential clerk sailed for Liverpool. From there he went by mail to London, from London by packet to Rotterdam, where he bought up twenty of the ducats of the dates indicated by Costelloe. These coins the lawyer bro't to court in his hat. His letting the other ducats fall into it was not an accident, but a clever trick, and if not as wonderful as the hat trick of the modern magician, had the greater merit of saving a man's life, who, rogue though he was, hardly deserved hanging for his crime.

OSCAR WILDE PARALYZED.—A man who was on the same train with Wilde coming from Reno to Ogden relates an amusing experience. Wilde was lounging back in his seat dreaming of the asphodel, etc., when the train boy woke him up by shouting:

"Hoscar Wilde's poems for ten cents!"

The poet started up to a sitting position, with: "Great Gurod! is it possible that my poems have reached such beastly figures as that?"

"Three for two bits," continued the boy. He offered the poet some copies of the Seaside Library edition in paper covers.

Wilde grabbed the book and fixed his big eye on the boy.

"Do you know, my dear sir, that you are lending your countenance to a hellish infringement on the right of an English author?"

"Is that so?" replied the boy, slowly. "Do you s'pose the feller that writ the book will know it?"

"Of course he will. How can your guilty acts escape his cognizance?"

"His cognuzzence ain't anything to me. It ain't loaded, is it?"

"I am the author of these poems."

"Ah, go away," snickered the boy. "You are wringing in for a commish. 'Twon't work, cully. Folks put jobs on me every day. Here, take a wasted peanut and fill up. If I thought such a looking chap as you writ them lines d'ye suppose I'd peddle 'em? No, sir!"

The crowd roared, and Wilde joined heartily in the laugh. After the boy was assured that the man was none other than the poet, he went to Wilde and offered half a dozen oranges to call it square.

THE NEW ARITHMETIC.—If it costs a colored family eighty cents per week to keep four dogs and a goat, how much less will it cost if a policeman breaks the goat's neck and two of the dogs get in the way of a street car?

Six times seven girls are how many girls, and what on earth are they good for?

A woman pays seventy-five cents for a shirt for her husband and $9 for a pair of silk hose for herself, what was the cost of both?

A man who desires to move a cook stove weighing 200 pounds calls in a neighbor to lift 180 pounds of the infernal old thing, while he gets away with the remainder. What is the remainder?—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN eminent historian traces base ball back to the time when Rebecca went down to the well with a pitcher and caught Isaac.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Robert Myron was the son of an English tenant-farmer, who in the year 1848 found his family expenses increasing so much faster than his income that it was absolutely necessary to decrease the former, since the latter could not be made larger.

In the hope of being able to assist his father in some way Robert came to this country, and failing to find employment near the metropolis, walked from town to town, until when near Rochester, New York, he was hired as a farm laborer by Judge James E. Berry. During six years young Myron worked industriously, sending nearly all of his earnings to his parents, and then came the sad news that both father and mother had died on the same day. After recovering from this shock it was but natural the young man should begin to think of establishing a home for himself, and quite as natural that his love should go out to the daughter of his employer who plainly showed her preference for the young man who had so devoted himself to his parents. But Judge Berry, while he recognized in Myron an invaluable farm laborer, had not the same views regarding him as a son-in-law that Miss Bessie had, and the consequence was that the lovers, finding it impossible to change the father's opinion, resolved to elope and build up for themselves a home in the far West.

In 1858, with but a few hundred dollars and the judge's curse, the young couple were married, and settled at Green Lake, Michigan, where, at the beginning of the year 1862, they were in reasonably prosperous circumstances, with two children to make glad their humble log cabin. Their farm was situated several miles from any settlement, and although the Indians were rising against the whites in many portions of the State, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Myron felt any uneasiness, because they believed they had succeeded in establishing the most friendly relations with such of the "forest children" as they came in contact with. Therefore they were by no means alarmed when one day five Indians stalked gravely into the cabin just as the noonday meal was being served. It had ever been Mr. Myron's custom to invite such visitors to partake of food, and on this, as on other occasions, they readily accepted the invitation; but, greatly to the surprise and uneasiness of their host, instead of placing their rifles in one corner of the room, as usual, they held them between their knees, the muzzles of the weapons showing just above the edge of the table.

Mr. Myron was too well versed in Indian customs not to know that such action on the part of his guests meant mischief. With the view of showing them that he understood this breach of hospitality, and in the slight hope of intimidating them, he arose from the table, took from the rack on the wall his rifle and fowling-piece, and carefully examined them to show they were loaded. Why the savages did not attack him then is one of the inexplicable things in Indian warfare. Instead of making any hostile demonstrations they stalked gravely out of the house, disappearing behind a clump of bushes.

For the moment Myron believed that he had wronged his guests, and that they had taken umbrage at his movements when their intentions were peaceful. Still holding his rifle in his hand, Myron stepped to the open door for the purpose of ascertaining whether his guests had really departed. When the farmer appeared on the threshold the report of a rifle was heard, and Myron fell with a dangerous but not necessarily fatal wound in his side.

Women who live on the border, where they are constantly menaced by danger, learn early in life that they must deny themselves woman's privilege of fainting. When Mr. Myron fell, his wife sprang to his defense rather than assistance. To close and barricade windows and doors was but the work of a moment when everything was prepared for such occasions, and then the heroic woman turned her attention to her husband and children. The father's wound bled but little, and save to stanch the blood the devoted wife could not aid him, except by piling the bedding around him in such a way that, in a sitting posture, he could face the closed door. The temporary safety of the children was secured by fastening them in the cellar, where they would be beyond the reach of any bullets their late visitors might send, and after she had perfected her plan of defense, she began to assume the offensive.

By removing the mud that filled the crevices of the logs at the end of the house, loopholes were formed, and through these the husband and wife began an assault upon their foes. With his rifle Myron shot one of the Indians, and at the same time his wife killed another with the fowling-piece. By this time the foe, finding their intended victims more tenacious of life than they supposed, resorted to stratagem to accomplish their massacre. In the field was a cart half filled with hay; in the stable-yard stood a yoke of oxen quietly eating. To fasten the animals to the cart and not expose themselves to the deadly aim of those in the house was a difficult task, but one that the Indians finally accomplished. To get the load of hay against the building, that it might be set on fire, was still more difficult, and in this case unsuccessful, for before it could be done both husband and wife had shot an enemy, while the fifth and only remaining one sought safety in precipitate flight.

Each moment the conflict lasted the husband grew weaker, and medical aid could not be procured without a journey of a hundred and eighty miles. To traverse this distance there was no other mode of conveyance than the ox-cart. In this rude vehicle Mrs. Myron placed her husband and children, and not once during that tedious journey, made painful by the suffering of the man for whom she had braved the dangers and discomforts of a frontier life, was a halt made.

At St. Cloud surgical aid was procured, and there, after Myron's recovery he sought work of any kind that would bring in sufficient for the support of his family, since the depredations of the Indians had impoverished him. It was only by the greatest exertion that Myron could keep his family from actual want; and hearing that laborers were in greater demand at Cape Girardeau, he, with his wife and children, embarked on the steamer Tidal Wave for that place, after having remained at St. Cloud nearly a year.

The voyage was never completed, however, for when Tower Grove, Missouri, was reached, a fire broke out on the ill fated steamer, and in a very short time she was burned to the water's edge. The loss of life was considerable, and among the missing ones were the two Myron children.

For the second time Robert Myron was homeless and penniless, with his sufferings intensified by the loss his children. Perhaps it was fortunate for him that he was obliged to work very hard simply to keep the wolf from the door, for it prevented him from brooding over his misfortunes, as even a stronger man might have done.

During the two years that elapsed after the burning of the Tidal Wave Robert Myron labored industriously, but without success, so far as the accumulation of worldly goods was concerned; he had been able to pay the rent of a rude cabin three miles from the village of Tower Hill, and to furnish it scantily. But the expenses attendant upon the birth of two children, and his own severe illness, during which he was confined to his bed two months, had exhausted the small fund he had succeeded in saving to enable him to remove to Cape Girardeau.

Then came a time when he could no longer find employment near his wretched home, and he sought it some miles up the river, going and returning each day in a small boat. Even then it appeared that misfortune was not wearied with pursuing him, for one night when returning from his work, a storm came up, which overturned his frail skiff, and, nearly exhausted, he was thrown upon a narrow bar of sand that made out from the bank of the river at the spot where the Tidal Wave was burned. On this frail and treacherous foot-hold he managed to remain during the night, in full sight of the town, but unable to attract attention to his desperate condition.

The dawn of day revealed still more horrors, for close beside him, having evidently been unearthed by the waves, was the skeleton of a human being. At first Myron felt that fear which seems to be natural in man when he sees the deserted tenement of one of his kind; but the resting-place which the waves gave to the living and the dead was so small that he was obliged to remain almost in actual contact with the yellow bones. As he sat by the skeleton waiting for help from the shore, which seemed so tardy in coming, he saw about the ribs of the fleshless frame a leather belt. Curiosity overcame his horror, and, unfastening the belt, he found within it gold coin to the amount of five thousand dollars.

That Robert Myron was in a fever of excitement hardly needs to be told. He had struggled to the full strength of man many years, and was hardly more than a pauper when he should have had at least a spot of God's footstool he could call his own. The dead had brought him what the living had refused. To take the gold for his own purposes seemed a theft, and yet he who had fastened it about his body could no longer use it. The struggle between his conscience and his necessity was a long one; but when those who came to rescue him arrived at the sand-bar they found him with a skeleton, on which nothing could be seen, and no one could have fancied that the half drowned man had found a treasure. That the bones were those of one of the passengers on the Tidal Wave no one doubted, and they were given a resting-place among the nameless grave of those who had lost their lives in the disaster. No one save Robert Myron and his wife knew of the money belt, or that on the inside of it, cut deep in the thick leather, was the name "Henry Parks."

But Myron, having the money, did not dare to use it openly lest some people would question how he got it. He had agreed with his wife that they should use the gold for their own benefit, but do it with a view of returning it if they should ever find the dead man's heirs. This he hoped to do by making such investments as could be readily realized upon so that they might show themselves to be good, even if self-elected, stewards.

The cabin they lived in and the five acres of land surrounding it was for sale at a price below its real value. Myron represented to the owner that, despite appearances, he had succeeded in saving a small amount of money —about half the price asked—and offered to buy it if his note would be acceptable for the balance. The bargain was made, and Myron still continued to work by the day for any one who would hire him, tilling his own farm when he could find no other work. Then he invested in a very small way in stock, buying when he could get decided bargains only. Year by year he added to his possessions and his neighbors called him a "thrifty" man.

All his investments were good ones, since none were made save with a view of converting everything into cash at a moment's notice if necessary, and Robert Myron became a wealthy man. As is usual with wealth came the respect of his neighbors who, to show their appreciation of money, elected him to the office of county judge.

During the year 1870 the inhabitants of Tower Hill witnessed the destruction of another steamer by fire at almost the exact place where the Tidal Wave went down. Among all those men who labored to save life none was more active than Robert Myron, and his house was converted into a hospital for the reception of those who were injured, but saved from death.

Mrs. Myron was as earnest in her efforts to comfort the distressed people as was her husband, and her labor was signally rewarded by finding among the unfortunate ones whom she was nursing her father, whom she had not heard from since the day she left her home to found another with the one man she loved above all others. The daughter's heart was made still more glad when the old gentleman told her and her husband that he had been searching for them several months in the hope of inducing them to return to his lonely home or allow him to remain with them.

Then he told a strange story, and one which lifted a load that had grown heavier with each succeeding year from his son-in-law's heart.

In 1861 Mrs. Myron's aunt had died, bequeathing to her niece the sum of five thousand dollars. Judge Berry, half relenting that he had not looked with favor upon his daughter's marriage, had sent his clerk to carry to her this legacy. The messenger had written to his employer from St. Cloud in 1862, stating that he had traced Mr. and Mrs. Myron to that place, but from there they had gone, as he had reason to believe to Cape Girardeau, which place he was about to start for in the steamer Tidal Wave. From that time Mr. Berry had never heard from his clerk, and he believed he had lost his life when the steamer was burned.

As the old gentleman finished his story, the husband and wife gazed at each other with an almost despairing hope in their eyes, and it was only with the greatest difficulty Judge Myron could ask the question, "What was the man's name?"

"Henry Parks."

The load was lifted forevermore; the money which they believed was another's belonged rightfully to them; the investments made with a view to being able to restore the principal at any time insured their own prosperity, and by purloining their own from the dead they had honestly relieved themselves from the thraldom of poverty.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - JUNE 2, 1882.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HOWE proposes to take the postage off of newspapers and magazines, and to carry them all free in the mails. Under the present law newspapers are carried free in the counties in which they are printed; and Mr. Howe's idea is to extend this system to the entire periodical press. How our heart goes out in approval to Timothy Howe in this his latest and best suggestion.

GEORGE A. CONLY, brother of Frank A. Conly, the vocalist and mimic, who is well known to many of our readers, and a young man named Herman Reitzel were drowned in Lake Spofford, at Chesterfield, N. H., on Friday last, while fishing. Mr. Conly was a world-renowned basso, and he and Reitzel, who was a pianist, were members of the Clara Louise Kellogg Concert Company. The bodies had not been recovered at latest accounts.

IT seems next to impossible to make a beginning in the trial of the Star Route cases. They were called up again in Judge Wylie's criminal court on Monday last, and as on every former occasion were met by the defendants' counsel with several motions intended purely for delay. Innocent men don't usually resort to this kind of legal strategy, and Judge Wylie, who has grown tired of it, made a peremptory order that the trial of the cases should commence on yesterday.

THE Chairman of the Republican State Committee has issued a call reassembling the State convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 21st, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congressman-at-large in place of Thomas M. Marshall, who declined to accept. We will now see whether Geo. Lear, who was President of the Convention, will carry out his threat that he would oppose the election of any candidate who is nominated in any other way than by the members of a *new* convention.

THE proprietor of the New York *Herald*, James Gordon Bennett, who fitted out the Jeannette and sent her on her ill-fated voyage to the polar seas, announces that with or without the action of Congress, or of the public, care will be taken of the widow and orphan child of Lieutenant DeLong, and not of them alone, but of every widow and every orphan of the men who sailed with the Jeannette and have perished." As Mr. Bennett is abundantly able to carry out so praiseworthy a purpose, the avowal of his intention to do so will meet with the warm and sincere plaudits of the American people.

THE New York *World* of Monday last contained a full and exhaustive report of the present condition of the crops from all sections of the country. The conclusion arrived at is that the outlook is magnificent—that wheat, corn, oats and tobacco are in good and promising condition, and that a large cotton crop—larger than the yield of last year—is confidently anticipated. This is a most gratifying statement, and will continue to swell the tide of European immigration to this country beyond all former experience, the number of arrivals at New York since the first of January up to the close of last week having reached the enormous aggregate of 216,000.

MITCHELL, the colleague of Cameron from this State in the Senate, says the best way to settle the difficulty in the grand old party in this State is to withdraw Cameron's ticket, nominated at Harrisburg, and that the Independent ticket nominated at Philadelphia is the true Republican ticket, nominated in the Republican way. On the other hand, Cameron swears that the battle must be fought out on the ticket set up by himself at Harrisburg, and that if the Independents want to kill the party they may as well all go to destruction together. Mitchell's advice will most assuredly not be taken, but Cameron's prediction of the end will pretty certainly come to pass.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North) and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) were both in session last week, the former body at Monmouth, Illinois, and the latter at Atlanta, Georgia. Mutual despatches were exchanged between the two Assemblies, the initiative having been taken by the representatives of the Southern Church, looking to the removal of all difficulties to a formal and fraternal union by withdrawing all former expressions of the Assembly (South) reflecting upon or offensive to the General Assembly of the United States. This was concurred in by the Monmouth Assembly, and the breach in the Church, which was caused by questions growing out of the civil war, may now be regarded as finally and happily closed.

GOVERNOR HOYT in speaking of the present condition of the Republican party in this State, says he saw the storm coming last fall and gave timely warning of it, but that he was ridiculed and laughed at. He believes that the real force of the Independent rebellion against Cameronism has not yet began to manifest itself, and that there is a large body of Republicans, who do not make public and loud professions of their intentions, who will quietly vote against what they call the machine, and that it is a waste of time to attempt to argue with such men. The conclusion at which he arrives is that if the Republican party in this State sustains "a good licking this fall, it will be all the better for it in 1884." What the outcome of political affairs may be in 1884 no one can now tell, but that the Republican party, if the present situation in this State remains unchanged, is bound to get a "good licking this fall" is so plain and unmistakable that no intelligent man can dispute it.

THE decided action of the Independent Republican convention at Philadelphia last week thoroughly unnerved boss Cameron. He spent Saturday last in that city, where he made a "Help me, Cassius, or I sink" appeal to several leading business men, whom he invited to meet him for consultation over the present hopeless condition of the grand old party in this State, brought about by his own selfish policy. He told them that he had ever stood by their interests in upholding the tariff, and that they must not now stand idly by and let him be defeated. He also made the threat, so it is said, that if they didn't come to his rescue the tariff might go to perdition so far as he was concerned. This man, who is nothing but a broker in official patronage at Washington, assumes for his own purposes that he can make or unmake the present tariff system just as his whim or his pleasure may suggest. It is a most impudent assumption, and he might with equal propriety claim that he can control the movements of the present comet. His talk about the tariff is simply a cheap appeal to the manufactures to forget his offensive political methods and rally around him as the friend of a protective tariff. Whether or not there shall be any change in the tariff don't now and never did depend on the two Camerons, for, as Gen. Moorehead, of Pittsburgh, a tariff man, said last Monday, when he read Cameron's appeal to the Philadelphia manufacturers: "The Camerons, Simon and Don, have never done anything at Washington except to peddle out Pennsylvania offices.

SIMON CAMERON admits that the Independent State ticket is composed of honest, conscientious men, but says he would not have favored such a ticket in any regular convention. Of course he wouldn't, for the very reason given by himself, that every man on the ticket is "honest and conscientious." During his long and corrupt political career in this State, Simon Cameron never manifested any special love for a man who had a conscience and who refused to surrender it into his keeping. His instruments in the game of politics have always been men who were prepared, at his command, to do what Thaddeus Stevens wanted old John Montelius, a Whig member of the Legislature from Union county during the Buckshot war, to do, when he told him his conscience disapproved of his (Stevens') course, and Stevens suggested to him that he ought to throw his conscience "to the d—l." Any Republican in this State who has had independence and nerve enough to refuse implicit obedience to the arrogant demands of the elder Cameron, while he had charge of the Republican machine, or who has ventured to do so since his son succeeded him, became a marked man—a monument to the tyranny of boss rule—and was as completely excluded from the councils of the party as though he was a Democrat. The Cameron power is now about to be swept away by the Independent movement, and that is a consummation devoutly to be wished, whatever may be the political future of parties in the State.

FOUR of the thirteen survivors of the crew of thirty-three men of the United States Arctic exploring steamer Jeannettee, which was crushed by the ice and sank on June 12, 1881, arrived at New York on the steamer Celtic from Liverpool on Sunday last. Their names are Lieutenant J. W. Danenhower, Dr. Newcomb, naturalist, Jack Cole, boatswain, and Long Sing, a Chinaman, one of the stewards. These men formed a part of the crew under Engineer Melville, who succeeded in landing near the mouth of the Lena, in Siberia, in one of the three boats of the Jeannette last September. The nine other survivors, with Melville at their head, are still braving the hardships of Arctic travel in the hope of discovering some trace of the third boat's crew, whose fate is as yet unknown. Lieutenant Danenhower has lost the sight of his left eye from hardship and exposure, and the mind of Jack Cole is a blank—his reason unthroned. He recognized his brother and son, but in a moment he was talking incoherently about the lost Jeannette and the exciting scenes thro' which he and his companions had passed.

A WASHINGTON CITY dispatch was sent to the Pittsburg *Post* on last Monday, stating that the editor of a daily newspaper at Harrisburg, who had arrived in Washington that day, had said it was generally believed in Harrisburg when he left there that the name of General Hancock will be brought before the Democratic State Convention on the 28th instant as a candidate for Governor; that during Hancock's visit to Judge Black at York, last week, several prominent Democrats went to see him there and had a conference with him on the subject; and, further, that the plan mapped out is to nominate and elect Hancock to the office of Governor, and then make him President in 1884. Washington is the inexhaustible fountain of all manner of political lying, and we simply publish the substance of this despatch as an item of current news, at the sametime expressing our conviction that Gen. Hancock is not in pursuit either of the Governorship or the Presidency in the manner indicated.

WE had a good deal of faith in Tom Marshall's judgment of politicians in this State, but we have lost it all since he has expressed the opinion that the vacancy on the Republican ticket, occasioned by his own resignation, will probably be filled by either General Lilly, of Carbon county, or Josiah Cohen, of Pittsburg, both of whom are 'first-class men." We know little, if anything, about Cohen, but as to Lilly there does not live within the limits of the State a man with so shallow a brain and at the same time with such extravagant pretensions. Tom Marshall stands alone among all the men in this State who know William Lilly in regarding him as a "first-class" man. He isn't even a third rate man.

QUAY is of the opinion that the defeat of the Republican party in this State this year will make Samuel J. Randall the next Democratic candidate for President.

MR. CAMERON'S THREAT.

Senator Cameron attempts to treat lightly the story of his threat that if the manufacturers of this State do not come to his support he will fight the tariff in the future as vigorously as he has supported it in the past. Taking his words literally it will be thought that they are harmless, because Cameron's support of the tariff has amounted to nothing. But the sting in them is in their insolence, assuming as they do that the business men in this great State will mend the fortunes of his corrupt and shattered Machine, thus perpetuating a system which strikes at the root of Republican government, because the head and front of that system threatens to attack their business interests if they refuse. Such insolence was never before heard even in the insolent Boss politics which has cursed Pennsylvania, though it is exactly in keeping with the methods of forcing and bulldozing which have characterized the Cameron dynasty all through its too extended existence.

Though Senator Cameron is now trying to throw doubt on the story of his threat, his word in such a case will not be accepted. The Stalwart papers are also coming to his assistance after having published the threat as a fact, and declare that it is a lie out of the whole cloth. Now, the entire truth of this matter is that business men of Philadelphia who were in conference with Senator Cameron gave this information to representatives of the Philadelphia papers, to correspondents of papers in other cities and the agents of the Associated Press. These representates fingered in the office of the Continental hotel desiring to get news of the conference which was in progress up stairs in room 4. It was stated to them by Mr. Cramp, the well-known ship-builder, and other gentlemen that Cameron was very much excited, that he swore a good deal, and that he made the threat in question. Nearly a score of newspaper men, representatives of Stalwart, Independent and Democratic newspapers, were recipients of the information. Their accounts, written without the possibility of a mutual understanding, tallied precisely. These accounts were published Sunday and Monday morning in all the newspapers, regardless of political complexion, and not a doubt was thrown upon the veracity of the statement.

When, however, it was realized what a fearful mistake the Senator had made in his latest attempt at Bossism, the friends of the madman, and the newspapers which fed at the Machine rack, hastened to deny or modify the threat to molify an indignant public. But it is too late. Though the original informants, seeing the storm they unwittingly raised, have closed their mouths and will talk no further on the subject, there is a cloud of witnesses in Philadelphia who testify to what they did say, and whose words have more weight than all the gratuitous assertions of politically interested friends and newspapers. All of the leading newspapers of Philadelphia have reiterated the statement each day, and among their editorial of yesterday morning were scathing denunciations of the gross insult to the people of the State contained in Cameron's insolent threat. However it may be smoothed over or denied, there can be no question in the mind of any not determined not to believe, that it was uttered as published broadcast. Business men can study its meaning and swallow it if they can.—*Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind. Rep.)*, 31.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* cannot understand how some people, who profess to be able to interpret public sentiment and measure the average common sense of the people, reach the conclusion that the mismanagement of the State Agricultural College will not militate against Beaver's election. We do not assume that he has stolen any of the appropriation or endowment of this concern. He has been President of its Board of Trustees since 1874. In that period it has had $60,000 per annum to maintain it, besides the commodious and expensive building, apparatus and farm with which it is equipped for its special work. After these eight years of his direction its last state seems to be worse than the first. We are told it now has one student pursuing an agricultural course. With an endowment superior to that of any other institution in the State, except the University of Pennsylvania and perhaps Lafayette College, this Centre county school is absolutely a cipher, though every year the $30,000 is spent and there are calls for "more." Surely the President of its Board of Trustees, if he has any capacity for public affairs, ought to have discovered before this what is the matter, and either have remedied the failure or brought this wasteful expenditure to a conclusion. That he has not done so proves his utter lack of administrative ability and this is good reason why the people should not vote for him for their chief executive.

THE Philadelphia *North American* thinks that if the Senate committee which has the case of Fitz John Porter in hand has so far yielded to Mr. Logan's prejudiced antagonism of the pending bill as to strike out the clause which authorizes the payment of Porter's back pay, it is a strange illogical and inconsistent proceeding. Either Fitz John Porter is an innocent man or he was rightly and justly sentenced. If the latter, then there is no excuse for the adoption of a bill restoring him to his former rank in the army, but if on the other hand he is innocent, if he has been suffering all these years a punishment which he did not deserve, if the Schofield commission was right in exonerating him and the president was justified in giving him the so-called pardon what excuse can the committee find for refusing to recommend the payment of the money which Porter has hitherto by act of monumental injustice been prevented from receiving?"

THE trial and conviction in the United States Court at New York, before Judge Benedict, of General Curtis, the Treasurer of the Republican State Committee of New York, with the circumstances attending the trial, afford material for the consideration of politicians and those interested in the study of politics. It is the first case of the kind ever taken into court. The law which is found to have been violated is an enactment of Congress of 1876, and forbids any executive officer or employees of the United States not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to receive from or give to any other officer or employes of the United States any money or any other thing of value for political purposes. Curtis was the selected agent to apply the screws to Government employes in the Custom House. He did a good stroke of business for his party, but the Civil Service Reformers got on his trail with the result stated.

SUMMER EXCURSION GUIDE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued an elaborate pamphlet showing the various excursion routes which will be open to travellers during the summer season commencing yesterday. The work is a model of typographical beauty. It contains an elegant map of the great network of rails which the Pennsylvania Road operates and controls, and points out valuable routes to resorts by the seaside, mountains and lakes. The book aims to describe each and every place of importance on the line of the road, giving population, peculiar advantages, character of hotels and such other information as is useful to tourists.

HEARTILY RECOMMENDED.

Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums, Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section of nervous disorders, and we recommend it heartily to such sufferers.—*News.*

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—The Republicans of Pennsylvania who will not surrender their political rights and who maintain the exercise of their own conscience and judgment concerning public affairs, assembled in State convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week and made the following declaration of their principles and purposes:

First. We declare our attachment to the principles of the Republican party—freedom, union, nationality, equal rights before the law, maintainance of the public faith, protection to home industry—and we demand that the record which has been so nobly made shall be wisely and fearlessly perpetuated.

Second. We declare that the nomination and election of James A. Garfield to the Presidency signified to us the triumph of a true reform in the Civil Service and of an enlarged liberty of action for the masses of the Republican party in the nomination of their candidates and the conduct of their party affairs, and we deplore the overwhelming evidence presented to us in Pennsylvania that the calamity of his assassination has been followed by the overthrow of these reforms in the hands of his successor.

Third. We denounce the practice of levying assessments and demanding contributions for party uses from public officials. We denounce severally and collectively the evils and corruptions which accompany the conduct of the government as a 'spoils system,' and which are inseparable from such a method of administration; and we denounce the system of "boss rule" and machine control, which, when tamely endured, makes leaders into autocrats and reduces the mass of the citizens into political bondage.

Fourth. We declare our purpose to take up the work which fell when Garfield fell; we demand in place of the "spoils system" the reformation of the civil service by law, so the appointive places therin may be freely open to all fit and meritorious citizens, and removals shall be only for good and sufficient public cause; we demand, instead of the prostitution of the public service to private uses, its recognition as a high and honorable trust, to be administered for the people's benefit, with efficiency, economy and integrity; we demand, instead of the insolence, the proscription and the tyranny of 'bossism' and "machine" rule, the free and conscientious exercise of private judgement in political affairs, and the faithful discharge, by those who assume representative trusts, of the expressed will of the people.

Fifth. We declare in favor of the following party reforms: First, that delegates to State Conventions shall be chosen by the people in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated; second, that representation in the State Convention shall be by counties and shall be apportioned according to their Republican vote; third, that State Conventions shall not be held without at least sixty days notice nor earlier than the second Wednesday of July, except in Presidential years; fourth, that those Republicans who voted for the Republican candidate for President at the Presidential election next preceding shall be entitled to join in the choice of delegates to the State and National Conventions.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.—The proposed nomination of John Wanamaker for Congressman-at-large on the Republican State ticket, has led to the saying of some very foolish things by the Republican politicians with regard to such a nomination. One of these is that the newspapers which he patronizes so liberally with his advertisements would not dare to oppose him lest he withdraw his patronage. While we have no sort of doubt that, as as a candidate, Mr. Wanamaker's high enterprise as a business man, and his good personal character would exempt him from the scurrilous warfare which is too often waged in the heat of a campaign, he would very soon discover that the honest newspapers of Pennsylvania do not sell their principles with their advertising columns, and that as a representative of the Cameron power in State politics he would encounter just as vigorous opposition as that power merits. Another suggestion is that Mr. Wanamaker's nomination would force all the small store keepers in the city and in the State to vote against him, and maybe against the whole ticket, To which the answer is made, "and if it does, all the ministers will be with him in their congregations and in preaching from their pulpits." Equally narrow-minded and senseless is each of these suggestions. The "small storekeepers" will do well to stick to their business and the preachers to their text. The kind of men who would be influenced by such consideration for or against Mr. Wanamaker are not potential. The day for that sort of thing is past. Mr, Cameron may play the fool with the "business interests" of the State, but it is the privilege of a United States Senator to be the biggest fool in the commonwealth.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE order to stand and deliver has already gone out to the Federal office-holders from the Republican Congressional Committee. A lithographed circular has been sent the Philadelphia *Times* by a Postmaster whose salary doesn't half pay the cost of his boarding, and it calls upon him to make a prompt and favorable response to this letter by bank check, draft, or postal money order, payable to the order of Jay A. Hubbell, P. O. Lock-box 589, Washington, D. C. One important paragraph of the circular contains the assurance that "such voluntary contributions from persons employed in the service of the United States, will not be objected to in any official quarter." As Field Marshall Cooper is forbidden by his State platform to levy or collect assessments from office-holders, the Congressional Committee will have a clear field for the old game of political robbery. Probably Cooper will stand aside, let the Congressional Committee collect the party tithes and then draw on Washington for his share of the plunder.

GOV. HOYT speaks rather plainly of the prospects of the Republican party unless something is done and done vigorously and quickly. Said the Governor:

"I saw this coming last fall, and gave a timely warning, but I was pooh-poohed and the idea ridiculed. There is more behind this than a casual observer would think. Those who could always be relied upon heretofore have stopped short. The real force is not manifest. There are many who do not make public and loud professions of their intentions who will quietly vote against what they call the machine, and it is a hard matter to argue with such men. Their minds are made up."

The Governor would not express a suggestion as to the best course to pursue for a reuniting of the factions, but seemed to be of the opinion that if the Republican party sustained a good licking this fall it would be all the better for it in 1884.

CAMERON declares for war to the bitter end against the Independents, and pooh-oohs the idea of compromise. The Independents talk as boldly, and their leading newspaper, the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, says of the bosses:

See that their defeat is accomplished unless they can beguile the Independents into another treaty of peace. Possibly that is what they are now scheming and planing, and that is what the independents must be wary against. They ventured once into the snare of the wily bosses. They should profit by their experience, and not repeat their blunder. By the voice of the Republican press of the country their position is declared just and impregnable. Let them keep it so. They are now the Republican party; the bosses are outside of it on the defense. There let them remain until their absolute submission is made—their submission to the supremacy of the will of the majority.

DELICATE FEMALES.

The exactness of society, added to the cares of maternity and the household, have tested beyond endurance the frail constitutions which have been granted the majority of women. To combat this tendency to premature decline, no remedy in the world possesses the nourishing and strengthening properties of MALT BITTERS. They enrich the blood, perfect digestion, stimulate the liver and kidneys, arrest ulcerative weaknesses, and purify and vitalize every function of the female system.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. At James' drug store.

—Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. At James' drug store.

—Mr. Joseph Smith, of Chester, by one haul of his seine in the Jersey channel on Saturday secured 15,000 herring.

—Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. At James' drug store.

—Mrs. Mary Ann Hamilton, aged 62 years, committed suicide in Pittsburgh on Saturday by cutting her throat. She had been made insane by the prospect of losing some property.

—Physicians say it combines all the desiderata of every ferruginous tonic prescribed by every school of medicine. Brown's Iron Bitters.

—The people of Sharonville, Ohio, were surprised when McBride, aged 40, married Mrs. Rosser, aged 76, but not when he disappeared with her $2,300.

—During a fit of temporary insanity Thos. Rector, a prominent citizen of New Tacama, W. T., on Monday last fatally shot his wife and then blew out his own brains.

—Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness, and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. At James' drug store.

—At Wetumpka, Ala., two colored girls aged 13 and 15 years, were sentenced on Monday last to imprisonment for life for fatally poisoning a little girl named Maria Ware.

—Willie Haley, 11 years old, of Pownal, Vt., died on Saturday from the effects of three spoonfuls of Paris green taken to kill himself. His father committed suicide about a year ago.

—The Philadelphia *Press* is the only Republican journal in the State with soul big enough to support the Regular and Independent tickets, not day about, but every day as it were.

—A wood dealer advises farmers to pile the split article with the bark up. By so doing the bark adheres to the wood, and becomes an item of some importance when the farmer cords it up for the market.

—Decoration day was generally observed as a holiday throughout the country. At Gettysburg General Hawley, of Connecticut, delivered the oration and ex-Secretary Blaine also delivered a short speech.

—Sandy Matthews, a negro who is to be hanged at Memphis to-day, has developed a strange condition, being now nearly paralyzed from nervous excitement, and is only kept alive by the constant administration of stimulants.

—Cardinal McCabe, of Dublin, referring to the addresses after his enthronement as cardinal on Sunday last, expressed his belief that in spite of the ominous shadow now cast on Ireland there was yet a bright future in store for her.

—On Sunday of last week Mrs. Eva Slayton, of Brandford, quarrelled with her mother, a Mrs. Case. The mother knocked the daughter down and tramped upon her. On Friday Mrs. Slayton died of peritonitis, caused by blows on her stomach. Mrs. Case has been ordered under arrest.

—Woodsmen at Bannerville, Mifflin county, recently felled a tree from which scampered three young bears weighing about one hundred pounds each. The unfortunate cubs were all killed after the men recovered from the demoralization caused by their sudden and unlooked-for appearance.

—Nellie Reed was brutally murdered by her husband, Major Reed, near Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday. The two daughters heard their mother screaming down at the spring and found her on the ground and their father beating her. They pulled him off, but the woman died in a few minutes, Major Reed is in jail.

—In Mt. Sterling, Ky., Buck Hampton and John Henry fought a duel on horseback, each firing and hitting the other until all the chambers of the pistols were discharged. They then clinched and clubbed each other with their weapons until they fell to the ground. Hampton is dead and Henry is mortally wounded.

—A Cincinnati *Times-Star* special from Springfield, Ohio, says: A man named Kitzmiller, becoming enraged at his daughter for keeping company with a man whom he disapproved, drew a revolver and shot her dead on Monday morning. He narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of his neighbors before he was taken to jail.

—Bishop Wigger, of Newark, N. J., has pronounced the play of the "Two Orphans" immoral, because a Sister of Charity tells a lie and justifies the act on the ground that it is resorted to for a good purpose. He forbids its representation by any Catholic society in the Diocese of Newark.

—A special report comes from Lancaster Landing, Ill., that Miltod Clifford, whose wife recently bore twins, strangled them in their cradle, find then buried them in it. He left his wife alone in a very critical condition for several hours and reported what he had done, adding that he hoped she was dead. He then fled. A large force is scouring the country.

—The difference between the United States government and the relatives of John J. Lewis, who died some years ago after making the government his heir, have been amicably adjusted and the United States come into a snug little fortune of $900,000. In accordance with the provisions of the will the amount will be applied to the reduction of the public debt.

—The colony of thrifty Swiss recently established near Mount Airy, Ga., is as prosperous and happy as there was every reason to suppose it would be. It now comprises twenty families, and several more are expected soon. Each family brought from $2,000 to $5,000, and now owns a farm which, in comparison with the scanty measures of Switzerland, seems like a kingdom.

—Jacob Testerman has been arrested at Piney Creek, N. C., for the murder of his daughter, aged 5 years. Testerman and several friends had been drinking at his residence on Sunday night and were standing at the doorway, when one of the party told Testerman that his daughter had taken some of his whiskey. He rushed into the house, pulled her out of bed and kick ed her to death.

—On last Saturday afternoon Anthony Campbell was engaged in repairing one of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in West Philadelphia, when an express train came up. Campbell carelessly rested one end of his crowbar on the track. The wheels struck the crowbar and it whirled out of Campbell's hands and striking him on the head brained him. He lived but a few minutes after the accident.

—The Paris *Voltaire* publishes a communication from a Nihilist correspondent who, it says, has always foretold with accuracy Nihilistic performances, explaining the Phoenix Park assassinations as the work of a new Irish political secret society, which has no relation to the Land League, Home Rulers or Fenians, and is devoted to the task of freeing Ireland from English rule by a system of murders that will terrorize it out of the country.

—The death of a woman from starvation at Sandwich, Ill., has drawn attention to the singular case of a father, mother, and son, all insane with the same delusion. Their name was Lay. The mother believed that her son was born to be a savior of mankind, and he grew up in that faith, becoming a preacher of a kind of Adventism. The father became as wild as the rest, and lately, when Mrs. Lay began a fast of forty days both men encouraged her to persevere.

—The N. Y. *World* of Monday publishes full and extensive reports of the crop prospects from all sections of the country. The cereals are doing well, and the acreage planted is far greater than that of last year. All other crops are most promising, and especially is there reason to expect an increased production of cotton. In the Southwest the outlook for the cattle trade is most cheerful, and it is expected that beef will be much cheaper two weeks hence.

—News has been received of a terrible tragedy near Milford, two hundred miles southwest of Salt Lake City. John A. Smyth, an old ranchman from California, quarreled with his wife, and seizing a double-barreled shot-gun fired at her twice, both shots taking effect. He then coolly reloaded the weapon, went out doors, fastened a string to the trigger, placed the muzzle against his breast, and fired six navy bullets into his liver. He died two hours afterward.

—The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says that a furious wind passed over Evansville recently. There was a roaring sound high in the air, while near the surface of the earth everything was quiet. At one place near the river the eddy descended, picked some planks off a long bridge, and carried them several rods away. The next day, near Barton Mountain, there was a continuous shower of dry leaves, which fell out of a clear sky from a great height. It is supposed that they had been caught up by the whirlwind.

—Two sisters were engaged to be simultaneously married at Lafayette, Ind. Their affianced husbands came to town on the morning of the day set for the double wedding, and called at the house. The mother went to awaken the girls, and found the room empty, their wardrobe gone, and a letter saying that they had run away to avoid matrimony. Two weeks later they were found in St. Louis, sick from continual drunkenness, and one bruised by a fight with a boon companion. Their exploit is singular, as they had been gently reared, and the bridegrooms from whom they fled were of their own choosing.

—The Greensburg *Democrat* says it is rumored that a charge will be preferred at the August term of court against Jas. S. Ward, and, if possible, have him tried for the murder of Ellen Means, sister of Mary Means, on which case he was convicted of murder in the second degree at the present term of court. It is claimed the Commonwealth will be able to produce stronger evidence in the latter than they did in the former case. The time for a motion for a new trial in the case on which he was convicted has expired, and he will now have to accept the situation.

—A divorce suit was on trial at Mount Vernon, Ill. The parties were Mr. and Mrs. Moore, aged 66 and 54. The evidence had all been put in, showing that the "incompatibility of temper" for which the wife demanded a separation arose from an old and originally trivial quarrel. A recess was taken, after which the lawyers were to sum up; but in the mean time a committee of neighbors brought about a reconciliation, the case was dropped, the Judge congratulated the husband and wife, who had not previously spoken to each other in four years, and they went home to a merry making which their nine children had prepared.

—An amusing instance of English ignorance of America, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, was displayed in Wednesday's debate when Sir Stafford Northcote assured the House that no one in America had any sympathy with the Irish "except the Stalwart politicians who had lost their hold on the country." The leader of the conservatives in the Lower House went on to describe General Grant as "an extinct volcano now engaged in raising companies. It is probably true the "Stalwart politiciann have lost their hold," but they happen to be the class who have the least sympathy for Ireland. Grant can't rate very high in England now, when he is set down as "an extinct volcano." Try him with a gift.

—The invention of an electrical apparatus by a priest of Ravenna, named Raraglia, is a most important one, and should receive attention from builders as well as all who have the management of theatres, churches, halls, or other public places. The invention can be set in operation by simply pressing a button, and by which the doors of a large building can be instantaneously opened. The apparatus was tried at the Alighieri Theatre, in Ravenna, with the most satisfactory result. All the nine doors opened simultaneously, as if through some spiritual agency. The inventor hopes to improve his apparatus, so that should a fire break out on the stage of a theatre the rise in temperature would itself set the machinery in motion.

—A horrible murder, committed at Beton plantation, eighteen miles below Wilmington, N. C., is reported. Mrs. Bella Jones, a young and pretty widow, and Davis Sikes have been living together as man and wife for some months. A few days ago another suitor appeared and endeavored to ingratiate himself in the good graces of the young widow. Sikes fearing that he would be displaced by the more comely lover, for several days has been untiring in his demands for the woman to marry him. For some reason the woman persistently refused. Sikes became jealous and angry, and while she was it her house with no one with her but a little child caught her and cut her throat from ear to ear. The woman fell to the floor and Sikes then placed the child on its mother's breast and left. When the murdered woman was found the child was asleep on her body.

—A terrible accident, resulting in the death of three men and the maiming of several others, occurred about 9 o'clock Saturday morning at Stern's meeting house, situated in Rapho township, about four miles north of the borough of Mount Joy, Lancaster county. The religious sect known as Dunkards were about raising the framework of a new meeting house, and the "raising," as is usual on such occasions, attracted a large crowd, some of whom were there to assist and others as lookers-on. The framework of the first story was got into position without accident, but in putting up the timbers of the second story some of the lower timbers gave way and the whole structure fell with a crash, burying beneath the ruins not less than fifty men, a dozen of whom were more or less injured, some of them fatally. The following named have died of their injuries: John Shenk, widower, aged about 55 years; Samuel Witmoyer, aged 50 years.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—On last Friday evening, while Engineer Westfall was on his return trip down the mountain, he observed a man on the south track at or near Scotch run, a short distance from McGarvey's station, and on going ahead to look at the prostrate form he discovered that the man was dead. The victim looked to be about 35 or 40 years of age and was dressed like a laboring man, wearing overalls and large brogans. His entrails were protruding from a large hole in his side and his abdomen was squeezed out so flatly that it is thought that the wheels passed over him about the middle. His left arm was unmistakably run over and cut off. There was nothing about the man's clothes to indicate who he was.—A brakeman by the name of Troy identified the remains as those of a man whom he had put off a freight train at Gallitzin about six o'clock. He said he found three men on the train, all more or less drunk. He put two of them off, but the other was too drunk to be put off at that point and he allowed him to ride as far as Gallitzin. Troy's train was followed by a stock train, and Engineer Westfall's engine was the next thing that came down the mountain. It is probable that after the stranger had been put off the train he got on the one following and being stupid from drink fell off and was run over.—*Altoona Sunday Morning.*

ROSE COLD AND HAY FEVER.

MESSRS. WHITE & BURDICK, Druggists, Ithaca, N. Y.—I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to relieve all persons suffering from Rose Cold and Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from these complaints; by using the Balm have had great relief. I have recommended it to many of my friends for Catarrh, and in all cases where they have used the Balm freely have been cured. T. KENNEY, Dry Goods Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y.

MESSRS. WM RUST & SONS, Druggists, New Brunswick, N. J. Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and have been unable to obtain permanent relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm, which has cured me. After a few days' use I could sleep all night. E. L. CLICKENER, New Brunswick, N. J. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

HOW TO COOK RICE.—Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more readily digested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grits of any kind. In preparing it only just enough cold water should be poured on to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow white kernals, each separate from the other, and much superior to the water-soaked article.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measure for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs:—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

IT is a very remarkable coincidence that Major Duff and Major Merrick, who are associated on the Independent Republican ticket, each lost a leg while in command of a regiment in the assault upon Petersburg, on June 18, 1864. They were in different commands and have since lived in different parts of the State, each making his way into prominence by his own ability, so that it was an entirely unpremeditated coincidence that brought them together recently on the platform at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia.

GRAPE CURE FOR DROPSY AND RHEUMATISM.—Dropsical and Rheumatic persons find the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New Jersey, and the Wine Bitters, of incalculable benefit. Their purity and valuable properties have given them a wide reputation among physicians throughout this country and Europe. This wine took the highest premium at the late Centennial. It is excellent for weary and debilitated females. For sale at James' drug store, Ebensburg.

"IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC," was the remark of a farmer who used Phenol Sodique. "I drove my mowing machine into a bees' nest, and was stung severely, but by the prompt use of the Phenol, I was relieved of pain instantly." For sale by druggists and general storekeepers. See advertisement.

—The Cassel farm, in Upper Salford Montgomery county, has been in the family from which it takes its name for 150 years.

A Surgical Marvel.

SURVIVAL OF A MAN INTO WHOSE BRAIN A BREECH-PIN HAD PASSED.

There appeared in the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel last night, says the Denver *Tribune* of recent date, a gentleman who attracted no little attention and comment.—Not that he was odd in make-up or eccentric in demeanor, but because he bore on his forehead the ghastly mark of a miraculous escape from death. Everybody who noticed the long red line looked a second and third time, and looking, suggested that the man had something interesting in his history. An inquiry at the desk revealed the fact that he was a New York journalist, the editor of the *Gastronomist*, and that his name was John J. Kempster. Upon solicitation Mr. Kempster told a reporter the story of the wound. It occurred while he was duck-shooting in New Jersey on the 23d of September, 1880. Said Mr. Kempster:

"I wandered into the marshes about a mile and a half from the little village and finally obtained a good shot at a flock of ducks which were swimming in a shallow slough. I fired, and that was the last I remembered for some time. When I recovered consciousness I was lying flat upon my back, the sun beating down on me. I knew that I was wounded, but for many minutes could not imagine where the injury was. Better sense came to me slowly and with it strength. I felt something trickling down my forehead, and putting up my hand touched a thin coating that proved to be mingled blood and brains. Then I appreciated that the gun had exploded or discharged itself through the breech, and that something had penetrated my forehead. I raised my hand a second time, and felt the smaller end of a breechpin protruding from my head. I immediately thought all was up, and commenced to make my peace with God in prayer. I grew stronger and more conscious of my condition, however, and in the hope of securing surgical aid that might save my life, I struggled to my feet. A heaviness, as if my brain cavity was loaded with lead, was all that I suffered. Everything appeared natural to me; the trees, the shrubbery and the marshes, and even the path I had taken was distinct to my mind. I was even thoughtful enough to pick up the broken gun and examine it. The stock was separated from the barrels—imbedded in my brain was the absent breechpin.

"I walked back to the village. It seemed an age before I got there, the invisible weight on my head bending my knees and bearing me to the ground. I never rested, though, but kept on, with only a vague hope for life encouraging me. When I arrived at the hotel where I was stopping the people, seeing me, fled as if a ghost were approaching through the daylight. When I told the clerk to go for a surgeon he stood palsied. I grew mad and shouted at him to find a surgeon or I would die, and then I fell to the floor speechless. I was again unconscious until the operation had been performed and the iron pin was taken from off my brain. It was a bungling piece of work, two country physicians, who knew as much about surgery as I do of Choctaw, hacking and hewing and sawing my head until they had opened it, as you can see, more than two and a half inches.—Then I was put on the train and sent to New York. Until unconsciousness came to my relief again I was in the most terrible agony, my brain aching as though a thousand daggers were piercing it. I remember being placed in the hospital ambulance; the remarks of bystanders that I could not live; the jolting ride through the streets, the ringing of the ambulance bell, which sounded like a death-knell to me, and after that all was blank. It was several days before I again came to, and so well I recollect the first query I made to the doctor. 'Was there any probability that my life would be safe?' Four months afterward I was once more at the desk grinding away as if my brains were intact."

Where the breechpin entered Mr. Kempster's head, there is a space of about a half-inch in diameter where the cuticle touches the brain and moves with each pulsation of the organ. A cutting of the skin would expose the brain.

WALNUT LEAF HAIR RESTORER.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and, as its name indicates, is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead, and Nitrate of Silver preparations havedone. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York. [6-2.-1y.]

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. [5-26.-3m.]

Cuticura
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

Mr. Albert Kingsbury, Keene, N. H., troubled with bad humor on hands and neck, caused by lead poisoning. (He is a painter.) At times it would break out, crack open, and the skin separate from the flesh in large pieces, causing great continual itching and stinging. Purchased your remedies; used CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and in less than three months effected a complete cure, and has not been troubled since. Corroborated by Bullard & Fisher, Druggists, Keene, N. H.

MOTHER DIED FROM IT.

J. W. Adams, Newark, Ohio, says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case salt rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally."

PSORIAS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psorias or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a justice of the peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SALT RHEUM.

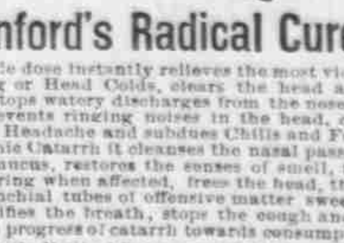
Those who have experienced the torments of Salt Rheum can appreciate the agony I endured for years, until cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICULA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. Mrs. WM. PENNINGTON, Sharon, Wis.

CUTICURA

and CUTICURA SOAP externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally will positively cure every species of Humor, from a Common Pimple to Scrofula. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.



100 TIMES MORE EFFECTUAL than any other plaster or electric battery for pain or and weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary organs, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price 25c. Sold everywhere.

Swedish Insect Powder Kills

POTATO BUGS

And all Troublesome Vermin.

It will thoroughly exterminate Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Fleas, Lice, Moths, Tobacco and Cotton Worms, &c. It is safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. It will not poison animals or fowls. Sample package by mail 30 cents, post-paid. Stamps taken. Circulars free. Agents Wanted. Address JAS. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [5826.-3m.]

CRESCENT PLUG

This brand of Tobacco, though but a short time on the market, is already the favorite with many chewers. Made from selected leaf and with best sweetening, it is a capital article and specially suited to the Pennsylvania taste. For sale by all dealers. Send for sample to the manufacturers. C. A. JACKSON & CO., Petersburg, Va.

$30 Per Week can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. $5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED.

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

ORGANS

Five Octaves, one 3-5 Sets Reeds, Eight ... Including Sub-Bass, Octave Coupler, ... Book and Music, in Solid Black Walnut ...



Fancy High Top, as above.

ONLY $30

This Organ is Built on the Old Plan. The Famous Beethoven Organ

27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds, $90 ...

Soon to advance to $125. Order now. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter. Boxed and shipped without a Moment's Delay. Catalogue Free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion ... advised, for the sake of ... and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. ... For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WHENCE COMES THE UNBOUNDED POPULARITY OF

Allcock's Porous Plasters

Because they have proved themselves the Best External Remedy ever invented. They will cure asthma, colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, and any local pains.

Applied to the small of the back they are infallible in BACK-ACHE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all kidney troubles; to the pit of the stomach they are a sure cure for DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are painless, fragrant, and quick to cure. Beware of imitations that blister and burn. Get ALLCOCK'S, the only Genuine Porous Plaster.

CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm



HAY-FEVER

... nostrils. On receipt of 50c. will mail a package. Sold by Ebensburg druggists. ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

March 17, 1882.-6-6.w.1y.

Staves, Heading and Lumber.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF STAVES, HEADING AND LUMBER.

Also, New and Second-handed Barrels. References. Address C. J. GILLESPIE, ... Way, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. D. BUCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Altoona, Pa. Office over the First National Bank, entrance on 11th avenue, second door from ... Altoona, April 22, 1881.-tf.

OPIUM & MORPHINE HABIT ... A Treatise on ... cure SENT FREE ... HOFFMAN, P.O. Box ...

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 2, 1882.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Committee of Cambria county are requested to meet at the Court House, Ebensburg, on Tuesday, June 13, 1882, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention, appointing Congressional conferees, fixing a time for holding the primary election and transacting such other business as may come before it. As there are to be some important changes in the rules governing the party, a full attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

T. H. Heist, Chairman.

Ebensburg, June 1, 1882.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Constables' returns and other blanks for sale at this office.

—Blank books, stationery, etc., at James' drug store. A big stock.

—Pocket books, albums, etc., in great variety, at James' drug store.

—The finest line of brushes, combs, and toilet articles at James' drug store.

—Strictly pure Paris green at James' drug store. Sure death to potato bugs.

—The new Court House will do duty in a public way for the first time next week.

—That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

—Ed Kittell is home again from Pittsburg, but whether for good and all is more than we can say.

—The musical profession invariably use Bees' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.

—Dr. T. Mason Richards, surgeon dentist, will be in his office ready for duty on and after to-morrow.

—More universally recommended than any proprietary medicine made. A sure and reliable tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Father Michael Murphy, of Irwin Station, formerly of Summitville, this county, has gone to Europe.

—Sleepless nights made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. At James' drug store.

—Remember that you can buy drugs and standard patent medicines, pure and fresh, at James' drug store.

—Will you suffer with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. At James' drug store.

—There are said to be over a hundred cases of measles in the borough of Bedford. That must be the home of the measle-toe bugh.

—The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

—One licensed hotel to every five thousand inhabitants is what they are trying to worry along with in our neighboring county of Indiana.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that Ebensburg's new court house is a beautiful and commodious structure. Well, yes; that is just about the size of it.

—The Altoona *Tribune* asserts on reliable authority that there are no less than fifty-six cases of small-pox and varioloid in and about Houtzdale, Clearfield county.

—Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

—Two more cases of small-pox came to the surface in Altoona on Tuesday. They are a brother and sister named Glover aged respectively 9 and 20 years.

—Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. At James' drug store, Ebensburg.

—The largest and finest stock of made-up clothing, straw, fur and wool hats, and the very cheapest to be found anywhere, just received by S. Sprankle & Son, Altoona, Pa.

—Mrs. John Snyder, of Wallaceton, Clearfield county, dropped dead a few evenings ago, just after eating a hearty supper. And yet we all live as if death was a stranger in the land.

—An infant (twin) child of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Murphy, of Cambria township, aged one month and three days was buried in the Catholic cemetery, this place, on Wednesday morning.

—Through the persuasive influence of a notification from the Town Council, a number of defective pavements within the borough limits have been either relaid or repaired of late, and still the end is not yet.

—Register and Recorder Kuntzleman, of Huntingdon, had his right arm fractured at the elbow a few days ago by being thrown from a bicycle. He should register and record a vow never to get on one of the pesky things again.

—Mine host Heist, of the Mountain House, this place, has lost a valuable mare and three fine promising colts by death within a few weeks, the last colt dying Wednesday night. That is what may be called a "heist" in the wrong direction.

—Ladies, if you would be forever redeemed from the physical disabilities that, in thousands of cases, depress the spirits and absolutely fetter all the energies of womanhood, you have only to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

—Little Willie James, of Millville borough, stepped in front of a lad of about his own age who was engaged the other day in chopping kindling wood with a hatchet, and the result was that he had his nose nearly severed from his face.

—A pure, wholesome distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold, clover blossoms, etc. fragrant with the healing essences of balsam and pine. Such is Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Complete treatment for $1.

—Mr. Jas. Burns, of Conemaugh borough, is the happy and no doubt delighted father of triplets—all boys—born on Friday last. Mother and children doing well. Shake, Jimmy, shake; and all the comfort there's in it we advise you to take.

—A first class sewing machine at the low price of $20, and warranted for three years, is the burthen of an advertisement, signed by our merchant friend Mr. W. J. Buck, of Buck's Mills, Allegheny township, which will be found in another column.

—Parents who allow their children to grow up with scrofulous humors bursting from every pore are guilty of a great wrong. Think of them pointed out as branded with a loathsome disease, and you will readily procure them the Cuticura Remedies.

—The Carrolltown *News* has moved into new and more commodious quarters, and Brother Williams has just added a tail to his kite in shape of a book and stationery store. Hope it may fly the higher financially for this new appendage, and that ye editor may never have any of his books "tore" in his book store.

—Hon. D. J. Morrell arrived in New York on the steamer Celtic on Sunday last from his European tour, and was expected in Johnstown yesterday or to-day (Thursday). He has been absent about five months, and his friends will be gratified to learn that he has been greatly benefitted by his trip across the ocean.

—At the "Sugar Bowl" you can find, bear this fact in mind, pure sugars, syrups, coffees, teas, spices, canned goods, flavoring extracts and dried fruits, as well as wood and willow ware, glassware, tinware, tobacco, cigars, snuff, bread, rolls, pies, cakes, and many other articles you have daily need of, at prices to suit all mankind.

—Thos. McCabe, jr., son of Thos. McCabe, sr., of East Conemaugh, this county, has resigned the position of P. R. R. passenger and first-class freight agent at Latrobe, and J. D. Huston has been appointed in his place.

—With regret we note the death of the good wife of our worthy friend and patron, Mr. William Springer, of Carroll township, whose remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Carrolltown on Sunday last. We have no particulars. May her soul rest in peace.

—The Golden Eagle Clothing House is the name of the most popular store of the kind in Altoona to-day, and any of our patrons who go there to buy a full suit, or indeed any article in that line, may rest assured that honest goods at honest prices will be their portion. Buy there and be happy.

—On Monday last the assignees of Wm. M. Lloyd began the sale by public outcry of another section of lots in Altoona. The attendance was large and the lots sold ranged from $150 to $300. The sale was continued until the following day, but with what result we have not seen stated in any of the Altoona papers.

—It is said that the Cresson House, to which another wing has been added, will have a capacity this season to accommodate *five thousand* persons. It will be opened on the 22d of June, under the management of Mr. W. D. Tyler, of the Logan House, Altoona, who has had charge of it for the past two years.

—A number of workmen are engaged in "pointing" the tower of the jail with cement and repairing the roof. This "palatial edifice," as it used to be styled by the people of the south of the county, requires a semi-yearly overhauling, the same as is thought necessary by a thrifty housewife with reference to her domicile.

—General George H. Crossman, who, it will be remembered by many of our citizens, three years ago this summer occupied with his family the Johnston Moore homestead property, just vacated by Mrs. McNamara, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last. He was an old army officer and was in the eighty-third year of his age.

—The heaviest rain storm ever known here, though not the longest in point of duration, visited us Saturday afternoon last. When it ceased, at the end of an hour, the surroundings presented the appearance of an inland sea. A few miles westward there was a heavy fall of hail, which is said to have done some damage to the growing crops.

—Two young sons of Peter Roussey, of Frenchville, Clearfield county died a few days ago from the effects of vaccination, and several others are suffering to such an extent that it is feared amputation of the arm will have to be resorted to in one or more instances. The cause of the trouble seems to have been the use of impure vaccine virus.

—John Owens, on High street, whom you have heard of before, keeps dry goods and groceries and many things more, and what pleases the people who go there to deal, he sells at such prices as makes every one feel they have got the worth of their money in all they have bought, be it a hat, pair of boots, or anything else which for sale he has got.

—Somebody with a very level head says that in all towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, even if nothing more than a card, stating his name and the business he is engaged in. It not only pays the advertiser, but it lets the people at a distance know that the town has a live and prosperous community of business men.

—Have you seen the baby shoes at the Variety store of C. T. Roberts? They are the best in town. He has also a splendid line of fine shoes for misses, ladies and gents, which can't be excelled, either in price or quality, let other dealers blow as they may. And his elegant stock of straw hats—it simply lays out in every way all other stocks of the kind in town.

—The Golden Eagle they call it, but don't for a moment suppose that golden eagles are needed when you want a suit of good clothes, for the house that we speak of would just as soon take greenbacks as gold, hence you'll make no mistake if you go there and buy, for 'tis a fact all the year round, that nowhere in Altoona can as good bargains in clothing be found.

—Arrangements have been made to have the Philadelphia Express stop at Sheridan Station on next Thursday and Friday mornings, to accommodate those who intend to participate in the Cambria County Sabbath School convention at Coopersdale. Delegates will take the Accommodation to Johnstown and remain there until the Philadelphia Express west comes along.

—The first annual convention of the Pennsylvania Railroad Benefit Association, which was organized in Pittsburgh about a year ago, will be held in Altoona on Tuesday, June 13th. The Association was formed on the basis of securing a membership of 2,500 and paying the sum of $1,500 to any member in case of permanent disability, or to his family in case of death.

—The Woodberry correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* credits Harry Oellig, of that place, with having caught, in one night, fifteen suckers, measuring from ten inches to two feet in length; twenty-five trout weighing from one to six pounds, and thirteen eels, one of which measured nine feet in length. That's a good eel of a fish story to tro(u)t out so early in the season.

—The Altoona *Radical* says "rumor hath it that Recorder Greevy has struck a bonanza, in company with some other gentlemen, in the purchase of Cambria county coal lands. A vein of excellent coal, 4½ feet in thickness, has been discovered in a drift of only twenty-three feet. Mr. Greevy's interest is said to be worth at present $10,000." Hope it ain't a Greevy-ous mistake.

—Anderson Bougher, aged 20 years, whose parents reside near Loretto, this county, had his left arm terribly crushed between the deadwoods of two freight cars at Kittanning Point, on Wednesday of last week, while in the act of pulling out a pin from the end of a car for the purpose of making a coupling. The arm was burst open and two of the bones broken at the elbow joint.

—A German named Henry Baker was arrested on the Day Express train east at Huntingdon, on Monday last, and brought back to Altoona to answer for stealing two watches and twenty dollars in money from Mr. Ingold, proprietor of the Ingold House, that city. The stolen property was found in his possession, and although the money, we presume, wasn't in gold, the owner is.

—H. T. O'Friel, who in Loretto doth dwell, has a stock of new goods he is anxious to sell at the lowest of prices. The stock consists of a great variety of articles, among which will be found ready-mixed paints, all colors, lead, varnishes, brushes, mineraline oil (non-explosive), and the celebrated Muncy Washer, the best machine for washing clothes ever invented. Go and see for yourselves.

—At the close of the inspection of the Fifth Regiment at Altoona, on Friday last, an elegant stand of colors, consisting of two beautiful silk flags, National and State, each bearing in golden letters the inscription, "Fifth Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.," and two silk guidons or markers, inscribed with the figure "5," were presented to said organization by a number of admiring and patriotic friends.

—Dr. J. W. Madara, of Baker's Summit, Bradford county, whose fine horse, "Col. Winfield," will remain here during the present month, delivered a free lecture at the old Court House on last Tuesday evening, on the subject of the "American Horse." The Doctor Madara-re treat of it and was listened to by a large and attentive audience, who would like to enjoy a little more of his horse-pitality.

—Mr. Nathaniel Horne, of Johnstown, takes the masculine bovine by the horns, so to speak, in a card in another column announcing his candidacy for Assembly on the Democratic ticket. This is, of course, no news to a majority of his political friends in this county, as it has been known for quite a while that Mr. Horne has his weather eye on the coveted prize, which, we are free to say, would lose nothing by falling into his hands.

—A heifer belonging to Mr. Thos. L. Jones, of the East ward, gave birth last week to a fine, healthy calf on the day before she had attained the remarkably precarious age of thirteen months. As an editor friend down the road said in his paper last week about the twenty-fifth anniversary of a certain married couple in his town, as a general thing such an event happens once in a lifetime. The heifer is a half Jersey, and a whole prodigy.

—Mrs. Dr. G. E. Brehman, of Altoona, died very suddenly on Thursday evening of last week, aged nearly 32 years. The deceased lady was a daughter of our esteemed friend S. H. Smith, Esq., formerly of Johnstown, but for a number of years past an energetic and prosperous citizen of Altoona. She was an excellent woman and a sincere Christian, and many indeed are the hearts that have been made sad by her sudden and unlooked for demise.

—We learn from the Indiana *Messenger* that Mr. Peter Garman, the owner of Garman's mill, in Susquehanna township, this county, has sold his valuable property there for fifteen thousand dollars, and has purchased a house and lot in that place, where he will reside in the future. Mr. Garman is an energetic business man, and his removal from that section of the county in which he has spent so many years of his busy life will be a great loss to its people.

—The shockingly mutilated remains of an unknown man were found scattered along the track in the P. R. R. tunnel at Gallitzin, this county, on last Thursday morning. From a passbook and other papers in his possession it was learned that his name was Michael Seiler, that he was a miller by trade, and that he had been in the country only about one month. His remains were interred at the expense of Blair county, that portion of the tunnel in which he was killed being in said county. His age was about 35 years.

—Our friend and patron, Mr. Joseph W. Pringle, of Croyle township, has accepted an agency from a Rochester (N. Y.) nursery for the sale of fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc., and will soon commence canvassing the county for orders to be filled the coming Fall. Mr. Pringle knows as much about fruit trees as any gentleman of our acquaintance, having no less than three hundred choice bearing apple trees on his own farm, and as he is strictly reliable and truthful in every respect, no one can be deceived by dealing with him.

—Jos. R. Higgins, of Altoona, was struck by an express train west, hurled fully fifty feet and instantly killed at Manayunk station about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning last. The unfortunate man, accompanied by two of his neighbors, had gone to Manayunk on a fishing excursion, but instead of going direct to the river after alighting from the train, as his companions did, he remained on the track, despite their warnings and calls, until the express west came along with the shocking result stated. Deceased was aged about 65 years and leaves a wife and one son.

—Co. A, Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., of this place, maintained its well-earned reputation for thorough discipline, good marching and becoming conduct at the regimental inspection in Altoona on Friday last. It had the misfortune, however, to lose its commanding officer, Capt. S. W. Davis, who by right of succession, as well as for eminent fitness, was chosen Major of the regiment, *vice* John W. Woleslagle, resigned. Who is to succeed the Captain as commander of the company remains an open question, the illness of First Lieutenant Humphreys and the lack of time and inclination on part of Second Lieutenant Thompson seeming to count both those gentlemen out.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that on Tuesday evening of last week, as the Williamsburg train, bound for the first-named place, rounded a sharp curve near Manning & Lewis' stone quarry, between Frankstown and Hollidaysburg, Engineer Snyder was horrified to see sitting on the ties immediately in front of him a 3-year-old child of Michael Morgan, who resides at the quarry. It was impossible to stop the train until it had passed the spot where the child had been sitting and the engineer went back to make an investigation with a quaking heart. A portion of the little one's clothing had been cut away from its body, but it didn't bear a scratch. It was a very narrow escape.

—The Commissioners, under the act of Assembly for the erection of the State Reformatory, at Huntingdon, originally designed as the Middle Penitentiary, opened the bids for constructing a certain portion of the Reformatory on Monday of last week. There were nine applicants for the work whose bids ranged from $133,900, the lowest, to $200,000, the highest, and the contract was awarded at the first named sum to Mr. Henry Shenk, who built the new Court House in this place. Mr. S. intends to commence the work at once and push it rapidly to completion. It is estimated, we believe, that it will cost between five and six hundred thousand dollars to complete all the buildings according to the plans of the architect.

—One of the most notable features of dedication day—notable because of interest to every man and boy in the community—was the free and almost unlimited distribution of the Johnstown "Clothing Gazette," an elaborately illustrated and exceedingly entertaining and amusing little paper, devoted to the interests of the New York Clothing Hall, Johnstown, Pa. We have no doubt that all who read the "Gazette" indulged in many a broad grin at its funny sayings, but if they failed to note and neglect to act on the advice given them to buy their spring and summer wearing apparel at the above named establishment, which claims to be the "pioneer of moderate prices," they have something yet to learn in the way of economy. Having known Mr. L. Cohen, the proprietor, for a number of years, we can earnestly commend him to the patronage of our readers.

Decorating the Soldiers' Graves.—Our home military company to the number of twenty-five turned out in full uniform on the evening of Decoration day, and, preceded by a martial band, visited the several cemeteries in this neighborhood and paid tribute to the memories of our deceased soldiers.—At Lloyd cemetery three volleys of musketry by platoon were fired. In all, forty-nine graves were visited, the tomb of F. P. Tierney, Esq., being the sole addition to the number since last Decoration day. We append a list of the names of the dead heroes:

Lloyd Cemetery—Geo. W. Davis, John O. Evans, Wm. R. Humphreys, David H. Evans, Griffith Evans, Chas. H. Heyer, Evan R. Davis, Adam Shinefelt, David Powell, Thomas Todd, P. L. Linton, Joseph Henderson, —— Libby, Edward Evans, Lem. Evans, Hugh Jones, James Roberts, Wm. R. Roberts, T. J. Evans, Wm. Mills, Wm. D. Davis, Daniel T. Jones, Thos. J. Lloyd, Jeremiah Evans, T. B. Moore, Benjamin Williams, J. A. Littlefield, Thomas R. Evans, David Evans, Sam'l Henry, David S. Jones.

Congregational Cemetery—Edward Davis, Milton Roberts, David Evans, Thomas O. Evans, Richard R. Lewis, George W. Todd.

Catholic Cemetery.—Rev. R. C. Christy, James C. Noon, Andrew Weible, James Litzinger, Jackson Litzinger, Stephen Chase, Jeremiah Fagan, John Lambaugh, Mack Eddelbiute, Thomas Litzinger, Capt. James Murray, F. P. Tierney.

Out on a Fly.—Our energetic and progressive friend A. T. Pindle, Esq., has during the past three weeks traveled in several States—Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. He found the grain and grass crops in a promising condition, while the acreage of wheat sown not only appears to have been unusually large, but it is well advanced and headed out in some sections, with prospects for an early and abundant harvest. The oats crop also looks well. Corn, however, has had a hard time owing to the cold and backward Spring, but is now coming up well. The peach crop in Delaware and the peninsula of Maryland is said to be secure, and a large yield of this lucious fruit is anticipated by growers. Per contra to these sanguine natural prospects are the almost universal labor agitations now prevailing, among which are the prolonged miners' and boatmen's strikes in the Cumberland, Md., coal region, which have and are having an extremely depressing effect upon the carrying trade, as well as upon business generally in that locality and its connections.

Ebensburg Property for Sale.—The Latterner House, one of the largest, most modern, most desirable and best located hotels in Ebensburg, or Cambria county, is offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. It is a brick building, with a mansard roof, has a stable attached, and is complete and commodious throughout. Also, a large, new two story frame dwelling house and lot of ground on Julian street, Ebensburg, now in the occupancy of John Brown, Esq. For further information call on or address C. H. Latterner, Altoona, Pa.

THE HIGHEST RANK.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and failing hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken highest rank as a reliable hair restorative.

—What is Ebensburg going to do about the "galorious" Fourth? Echo answers, "What?"

AN ABLE ADDRESS.

JUDGE DEAN ON "THE JUDICIARY" AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

Following is the address of His Honor Judge Dean, which want of time and space prevented us from publishing with the other dedicatory proceedings in our issue of last week. It is indeed well worthy of the master mind from which it emanates:

Corn, it is said, never grows in the shade. To expect anything entertaining from me, after listening to our venerable friend, Mr. Johnston, will be expecting too much. He has, in his inimitably pleasant way, given us a legal and judicial history of your county, in which he has carried us back more than three quarters of a century, and pointed out to us along the way the landmarks and pleasant places, the successive steps by which you have arrived at your present stage of progress. After he has entertained us so well, it is not to be expected that I should go into your judicial history, or speak of the judiciary in any lengthy or elaborate manner. Of course it would be entertaining to me, and perhaps to the gentlemen of the bar, my legal brethren, to trace the judicial history of the English-speaking people from its earliest beginnings; but this is not the time for that, and so I shall endeavor, in so far as I say anything on this occasion, to speak only of what Gen. McDonald, in his opening address, stated to you was a court—a place where justice is judicially administered.

It is proper, on an occasion of this kind, inspired by this magnificent building, by its architecture, by everything about it calculated to answer the purpose for which it was erected, to speak of the duties which devolve upon us as part of the Court. In speaking of the Court I do not mean the Judges alone, but I also include the jurors and the lawyers—those officers of the Court who hold their offices during life or good behavior, as has been said by our Supreme Court. We all form part of this Court, which is in future within this building to judicially administer justice, and there is nothing more appropriate than for us, at this stage, to recall for a moment our duties, and try by reflection, if possible, to arrive at a just appreciation of them.

I have spoken of the jury as forming part of the Court; it is, indeed, a most important part. People are not apt to think of the efficiency of the jury, and how important a part the jury bears in the administration of public justice; and I may say to you that the administration of public justice never rises higher than the average conscience and intelligence of the jury. As you have the jury, so you will have the verdict.

It has been said by some writer that the whole sum of free government is embraced in the idea of twelve men in a box. That this is true may be doubted, but that trial by jury is an important part of free government cannot be questioned.—The twelve men in the box decide every material disputed fact. In nearly all actions arising out of the sale of goods, or in regard to the price of work and labor, where there is no special contract, the jury determine what the goods or work is worth.—The conscience and intelligence of the jury fix the measure of the value of the commodities of the claimant in the issue. So, also, in actions of tort, the amount of damages is always for the jury.—They determine what will compensate the plaintiff, where he has been wronged, and where exemplary damages are allowed the jury determine how much will punish the offender and deter evil-disposed persons from committing like offenses.—So, also, in transactions where fraud is alleged, the jury determine whether there is fraud or not.

As has been said by our Supreme Court, fraud depends very much on the conscience of the man who looks at it. One man will see fraud where another sees only a sharp business transaction; and so, through the whole range of actions which are tried in our Courts, involving disputed facts, the twelve men in the box, by their intelligence and their conscience, fix what will right the wronged party and what will punish the offender. So, also, in criminal cases much depends on the intelligence and conscience of the jurors. You may say the jury find the facts from the law, and the Court lays down the law to the jury; but the average intelligence and conscience of the jury in many cases either override or evade what they consider a harsh or unjust law. Less than a hundred years ago, in England, the most trivial larceny was punishable with death, and a man would be hung for stealing a loaf of bread or a coat. Suppose our Legislature, at its next session, were to pass an act declaring larceny an offense punishable by death, and a woman were indicted in your new Court House here for stealing a pair of shoes.—Let the law be properly explained by the Judge from the bench, the evidence being clear, and the case go to the jury. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the jury would acquit the defendant, no matter what the proof was. The average intelligence and conscience of the jury, being higher than that of the Legislature which made the barbarous law, would override it or find some way out of the dilemma rather than administer the unjust law. So I may say in the whole range of judicial administration very much depends upon the average intelligence and conscience of the jury; and as you secure intelligence and conscience on the part of the jury you secure a just and impartial administration of your laws.

Judge Dean then said that he did not speak in this manner because he was dissatisfied with the verdicts of juries generally.—On the contrary, he said he believed in the general correctness and truthfulness of their verdicts. In his judicial experience of more than ten years in this district he had taken more than a thousand verdicts, and had only set aside nine of them because they were against the evidence, and he had not felt inclined to set aside any of the remainder.

The speaker then proceeded to the discussion of another branch of his subject, as follows:

After briefly adverting to this part of the Court, I speak next to those officers of the Court who hold their offices during life or good behavior—the lawyers. No class of men, and no profession, has such a part in the administration of the laws as the legal profession. There are but few laws upon our statute book put there against the protest of the legal profession. Time and again the passage of unjust laws has been attempted, but when met by the indignant protest of the lawyers, the Legislature has hesitated, wavered, and fallen back. An enlightened Legislature cannot put upon the statute book a law which is decidedly obnoxious to a large majority of the legal profession. This being the case, does it not suggest itself to you, my brethren, and to all of us, that we should endeavor to maintain the high character of the legal profession and see that it has the confidence, support, and respect of the public? I am not one of those who lament what they call the decay of the legal profession, nor am I one of those who imagine that our profession, grand and noble as has been its history, is deteriorating. It is true you do not see now that eminence in individual lawyers which formerly existed, and the absence of which causes some people to say that the old lawyers have passed away, and there are none like them. It is true that some fifty years or more ago lawyers were more talked about, and occupied probably a more conspicuous position in the eye of the public: but there was but little law then, and we must remember the opportunities the gentlemen of both bench and bar had at that time. We must remember that the law, in its application at least to particular subjects of contention, was then new. The lawyers of that time reasoned, and had to reason, from fundamental principles, and from analogy somtimes, and there were occasions and opportunities for the display of great legal abilities. They settled the law then; and now our professional duty consists mainly in the drudgery of research—not to reason from principles, but to drudge in our offices over the volumes upon volumes of decided cases and see how our particular case has been decided. That is our main duty, and we scarcely ever have a case which has not been decided sometime or other in one of our Courts; and therefore opportunities do not now exist for that display of profound legal reasoning which existed at the time our earlier lawyers attained their reputation.

Beside this, in looking over the books, see what a wonderful amount of legal acumen was displayed in the construction of pleadings, both criminal and civil. Now our statute of amendments and the liberal decisions of our Courts allow almost any amendment to nearly every form of pleading; and hence legal acumen is no longer necessary in this respect, and is no longer displayed; for when an objection is made to the form of a pleading, if the Court think it is good, there is a motion to amend, and that is the end of it. So I am not one of those who lament the decadence of the profession. I believe that to-day the profession is as able, as diligent, and as conscientious as it ever was at any period of our professional history.

Allow me to say, my brethren, that your part in the administration of justice here is often far more important and far more effective than you know of. You cannot know, as I know, how much aid a lawyer is to a Judge. Take, for example, a case which is at issue and is called for trial; a question involved, and probably the turning point in the case, is a doubtful law point. The Court is undecided and embarrassed, and the lawyers on each side, after careful preparation, present earnestly, zealously, and ably their respective sides of the legal issue. The doubt is gone in a moment from the mind of the Court. In nine cases out of ten where a case is well argued the Court's doubts are resolved, and a satisfactory decision is reached—not satisfactory, of course, to the lawyers on both sides, but satisfactory to the Court.

Let me call your attention to another thing: In the administration of justice in this building, you must maintain, as you have in the past, that part of the oath which declares that you must act with due fidelity to the Court as well as to your client. There is nothing which so much aids a Judge to decide clearly as the consciousness that the lawyer who is arguing the case before him is acting with all due fidelity to the Court. A distinguished Common Pleas Judge told me not long ago of a circumstance that happened in one of the country towns not a hundred miles from here. He was hearing a case argued before him, and an eminent lawyer, one who had grown gray in the profession, made a most able argument before him on a very knotty law point. He did not have his books there, but he cited from his brief several authorities which decided the case in his favor squarely; he gave the page of the books and the names of the parties, and seemed to have a clear case, as the authorities cited decided the case in his favor without question. The Judge felt that he might just as well enter judgment, but it struck him he would first examine the authorities, and on doing so, to his astonishment and indignation, he could not find a single one of the cases. They were all fictitious; the lawyer had attempted to influence the decision of the Judge wrongfully, and would have succeeded if it had not been for his subsequent investigation of the authorities. One such attempt as that would, of course, forever lower the lawyer in the estimation of the Judge, and he would have no further confidence in his arguments. It is of vital importance that lawyers act with due fidelity to the Court, and it is also their duty to act with due fidelity to their clients. I have never, in my judicial experience, seen a case in which I felt sure a lawyer had acted with a want of fidelity to his clients. My observation has taught me that in most cases the charge is that the lawyer acts with more than fidelity to his client. His professional ambition leads him to do violence to his conscience—to do that in his own profession which he would say was wrong if done out of his profession. There is a disputed question of ethics among lawyers as to how far a lawyer should go in defense of his client; and this question has been much discussed.

There is a difference of opinion on this point, and every lawyer should inquire of his own conscience what is his duty in the particular circumstances of each case.

I have briefly adverted to the duties of lawyers and jurors, but shall say nothing of what is expected of, or devolves upon, the Court. It would be out of place for me so to speak. We all know what a Judge ought to be, and we know also how far all fall short of our ideals. We are but infirm, frail, human natures, and we constantly err; but the Court needs, in the performance of its duty, the faithful counsel of the court's officers, the lawyers, at all times and under all circumstances; and as you do your duty as lawyers, so you may expect a better performance of its duties by the Court. It is a maxim that a case well tried will be well decided. Of course you expect from the Judge courtesy, and the Judge expects the same from you. I believe that within the last thirty years there has been a great improvement in this respect on the part of both bench and bar. When I hear some of the aged lawyers of our district tell of scenes in the Courts as they were held thirty, forty, or fifty years ago, I am surprised, and I can scarcely imagine a state of affairs where there was such a total want of courtesy on the part of the Court to the bar. Our venerable friend, Mr. Calvin, told me not long ago about his first case before Judge Burnsides, a most eminent lawyer. He was trying his first case, which was an appeal from the judgment of a justice, in which he claimed some sixty or seventy dollars. The case was contested pretty hotly, but the Judge was with Mr. Calvin and helped him along; thought his side was the right side of the case, and gave him all the aid that he could to recover the claim of his client. He charged the jury, telling them the evidence was clear and conclusive in favor of the plaintiff, and he ought to have a verdict for the amount of the note; and as he was about saying "Swear a Constable," it occurred to Mr. Calvin that the Judge had said nothing to the jury about the interest due on the note—some five or six dollars—and he got up and said in his blandest manner: "Your Honor, we are entitled to interest." "Hold your jaw," said the Judge. That was the courtesy a young lawyer received from the Court. I hope that that age has passed.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you about as long, in my rambling way, as you can bear. I can only say that we should all resolve, when we attend to our duties in this building, it shall be with the high aim and determination to meet public expectation. Remember that what we say, as well as what we do here, is not for a moment only, but will rest upon your records in enduring characters, and may sink deep into the hearts and lives of those who come here to have their wrongs redressed. You can not tell, nor can I tell, the lasting effects that may flow from our words, our actions, or our administration of justice. Let us so act that it may be said of us: "They delivered the poor when they cried, the fatherless and him that had none to help him."

DOINGS OF OUR BOROUGH DADS.

Council Room, May 29, 1882.

Council met in special session this evening.—Burgess Roberts presiding. Councilmen present, Messrs. Barker, Custer, Gutwald, Hughes, Jones and Evans.

The Burgess stated that the object of the special session of council was for the purpose of transacting the general business which should have been acted on at the regular meeting for May.

The minutes of the last stated and special meetings were read, and, on the correction of the minutes as to motion previously passed in relation to changing the hour of meeting from 7 to 7½ o'clock from the month of May to October, inclusive, the same were approved.

Bills read and orders granted for same, as follows:

V. S. Barker & Bro., merchandise	$ 7.00
Fes. Lloyd, printing statement, etc	14.00
Jesse Bolsinger, opening water outlet for J. C. Gates	9.00
R. R. Davis, work and material	7.25
Evan C. Evans, ½ day's work, etc	1.50
Robert Evans, coffin for W. Roberts' child	4.00
U. S. Wind Mill Co., pump for water works	30.00

On motion, Mr. Evans, member of water committee, was instructed to correspond with firms engaged in the manufacture of steam boilers, with the view of ordering a new set of flues for boiler at water works.

On motion, the street commissioner was directed to have repaired the boxes enclosing the stop-cocks in main pipes.

On motion, the superintendent was instructed to collect from Michael Latterner, for use of water, according to the rates established by the "Rules and Regulations" for private families.

On motion, the street commissioner was directed to repair bridge on West street, in the vicinity of the brick yard.

On motion, the superintendent was directed to pay over to the borough treasurer all moneys in his hands derived from water rents, etc., taking his receipt therefor.

On motion, the matter of disposing of the furniture, clothing, etc., in the residence of Wm. Roberts, was referred to the Burgess, who, in conjunction with Dr. Kennedy and the messenger, were authorized to act in the premises as to them would seem advisable and prudent, in order to confine the disease with which that family has been afflicted within its present limits.

On motion, the Burgess was authorized and requested to make known to the citizens of the borough that voluntary contributions in the matte, of bed clothing, wearing apparel, etc., for the use of the family of Wm. Roberts, would be received and those wishing to furnish anything that might add to the convenience and comfort of this family were requested to leave same with the messenger, Evan E. Evans.

On motion, the clerk was directed to furnish to the Burgess the names of all persons who have failed to comply with the provisions contained in chapter xi., sec. 12, 13 & 14, of the borough ordinance, in relation to the registering of dogs and the payment of tax in such cases.

On motion, the bond of E. W. Humphreys, superintendent, was approved and directed to be filed.

On motion, the matter of burning the borough bonds, as directed at a previous meeting, was deferred until the next regular meeting.

On motion, the matter of levying borough and special tax for the year 1882 was deferred until the regular meeting in July next.

On motion, adjourned. J. S. Davis, Clerk.

COMMUNICATION.

PROGRESS AND GOVERNMENT.

PARTLY FOUND IN AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

"When the different classes of mankind, in the natural course of Material Law, have made social improvement, it becomes necessary to adopt changes; and that those changes accord with the time, the place and the condition, as such, is the knowledge of all, as is also the fact that these changes regularly assert themselves and that stronger than might will assume the new form of rule.

"When in a monarchy a people progress and individual right asserts itself superior to despotic power, a great change and a crisis is impending; and in vain have despots and kings striven, killed and died, for these changes are superior to man himself. When a government forgets it is the people and the people forget they are the government—when sovereigns and satellites become estranged in the belief of their divine lineage, then in kingly neglect, in ignorance or injustice, they become historical victims in the sway of millions.

"Intellect may usurp and may succeed, but not to continue. Foreign despots may interfere, but foreign progress and social condition will command the retreats that will never be disobeyed." Look to history—to experience—to Rome—to trembling Europe.

"Harmony and union; individual right, without anarchy; liberty—yes, liberty. Wherefore the use of asserting that which is known? Wherefore the use of not observing that which is known? The vain use—the use opposing to Progress."

In the nineteenth century all has or will, resultingly, have reached its climax. Not only has science been mapped out and art perfected, but the age is civilized or fast progressing in that direction. The changes in Europe are impending—are inevitable. America to-day, glorious in her liberty and government—glorious in her future—is truly a fit standard for a world. Yes, the Old World and the New World—Rome and Carthage! The Old World a Monarchy—the New World a Democracy. The Old World declining (her advance causes a present decline)—the New World commencing and already excelling. America is pre-eminently an enlightened country. Her thousands of inventions attest the fact; her public education reaffirms it, and her liberty proclaims it. She is as young and strong as was Rome, and far more wealthy than was Carthage. Her population is 50,000,000, united in freedom—in freedom of religious worship. Free in competition with freedom's standard in battle and even in defeat. Her cereals wave to the winds of two oceans; she sends her productions abroad, and her population is rapidly increasing. Yes, the German comes to her—the Irishman finds freedom in her. Uncle Sam extends his far-reaching, generous arms and invites the oppressed of all nations. "Come to me," is her cheering invitation, "I am with you and for you." F. X. Murphy.

Pittsburgh, May, 1882.

A Literary Society has been organized by the teachers and students of the Normal Institute in this place. The first regular meeting was held last Tuesday evening, when a constitution was adopted and officers elected, as follows:

President—Prof. J. S. Taylor.
Vice President—John Foley.
Secretary—Miss Eva Lloyd.
Treasurer—S. W. Huntley.
Critic—Prof. C. A. Riddle.
Editor—W. J. Cramer.

"The Mountain Beam," is a paper run in the interests of the Society, but we understand that the editor intends running it in the interest of the Democratic party for the next two weeks, that being the length of time for which officers are elected.

"Col. Winfield."—The admirers of fine horses will no doubt be pleased to learn that Dr. J. W. Madara, of Bedford county, has brought his fine Hambletonian stallion to our town, by request of horsemen here, and intends leaving him for thirty days. "Col. Winfield is not only one of the finest horses we have ever seen, but judging from his size style and speed, he will certainly prove himself to be the most thoroughbred stock horse ever brought to this county. He has sired some very fine and high-priced horses, one of which sold at public auction in New York city for $2,800. Now is the time for our farmers and stockmen to breed valuable colts. We understand the horse stands here at $25 insurance.

There was a little girl
Who had a little curl
That hung right down on her forehead,
And when she was good,
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid—

It is an incontestible fact that the foregoing lines were written by the genial Longfellow for his little daughter Edith. It is likewise a fact susceptible of strongest proof that nowhere else in Cambria and neighboring counties can ready-made clothing be purchased at so liberal rates as at Jas. J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown. His spring stock is the largest he ever carried, and provides for both the Sunday and every-day wants of men, youths and boys. One thing is to be distinctly understood: Mr. M. deals in no shoddy goods—what he sells is warranted to be worth in full the price asked for it. Your orders are solicited.

A quiet-and-modest young girl;
A sweet-and-pure young girl;
An upright, ambitious,
Lovely, delicious,
A pride-of-the-home young girl.

This is the ideal young girl; and she as well as all other girls, whether young or old, would display extraordinary good sense by buying whatever of boots, shoes and slippers they need at S. Blumenthal's mammoth establishment, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona. He has the biggest and prettiest stock to be found anywhere, and sells at the lowest of all low prices. He has also wear for gentlemen which in point of excellence of material and superiority of make cannot be excelled anywhere. An order by mail will receive prompt and scrupulous attention.

GRATEFUL TO INVALIDS.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, as it is refreshing without the sickening effect of most perfumes.

WHEN YOU DO YOUR SPRING SHOPPING

If you come in person,

The trains from the different branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad come to the new Broad Street Station, which is within one block of our store; you walk directly through the new City Hall to our Market Street front. If you come by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, any horse car on Thirteenth Street will bring you directly from the Callowhill Street Depot to our door. If you come through Camden, N. J., any horse car on Market Street, except the red ones, will bring you direct. We have provided new and spacious reading and toilet rooms for the free use of visitors.

If you order by letter,

Departments of goods have been so enlarged and improved that our stock, unquestionably the most comprehensive in the United States, is better than ever. We send without charge, or any obligation to purchase, samples of the new Dress Goods, Silks, etc. We give prices of our entire stock in our new Catalogue for Spring and Summer, which is mailed free to all who send us address on postal card. Hundreds of orders are filled daily, and goods sent by mail and express to every State and Territory, with full privilege of return and refund of money if they do not suit.

John Wanamaker,
PHILADELPHIA.

Chestnut, Market and Thirteenth Streets, and City Hall Square.
Dry Goods, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear and Housekeeping Appointments.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY.—Joseph McDonald, of Ebensburg, will be a candidate for nomination, subject to Democratic rules, at the next primary election for Cambria county.

ASSEMBLY.—Editor Freeman—*Dear Sir:* Please announce the name of A. J. Christy, of Loretto, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the rules of the Democratic party of Cambria county. MANY DEMOCRATS.
Loretto, March 22, 1882.-6t.*

ASSEMBLY.—We are authorized to announce the name of Nathaniel Horne, of Johnstown, as a candidate for Assembly at the coming primary election, subject to the rules and conditions which govern the Democratic party of Cambria county in its choice of candidates.

ASSEMBLY.—Editor Freeman: You are authorized to announce the name of Michael Bracken, of Gallitzin Borough, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the approval or rejection of the Democratic voters at the coming primary election. Knowing his fitness and worth, we can earnestly commend Mr. Bracken to the cordial support of every Democrat in Cambria county. MANY CITIZENS.
Gallitzin, March 28, 1882.-te.

SHERIFF.—The undersigned will be a candidate for nomination at the approaching Democratic primary election, subject of course to the rules of the party, for the office of Sheriff of Cambria county, and hopes to be deemed worthy of the favorable consideration of his personal and political friends. JOS. F. DURBIN.
Allegheny Twp., April 21, 1882.-te.

CARD.—I hereby place myself before the Democracy of Cambria county for nomination for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules of the party. JOHN BEHE.
St. Augustine, April 7, 1882.

POOR DIRECTOR.—We are authorized to announce that Charles Flick, of Loretto borough, will be a candidate for Poor House Director at the coming Democratic primary election, the result of which he pledges himself to abide by.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the style or firm name of Eldridge & Hindle, dealers in general merchandise, at Sonman, Cambria county, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. [6-2.-1t.]

ONLY $20.



PHILADELPHIA SINGER MACHINE

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the popular style for the people, which the undersigned offers for sale at the wonderful low price of $20. This machine has given perfect satisfaction wherever used, and *is warranted for the term of three years.* Remember that we are here all the time and that you not only have every opportunity to examine the machine and see it in operation, but you know where to come to get your money back if the machine don't do exactly as represented. You will therefore consult your own interests by buying the Philadelphia Singer Machine and buying from no one but W. J. BUCK,
[6-2.-6m.*] Buck's Mills, Allegheny Twp.

TWO FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale at very moderate prices and on easy payments the following described real estate, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, to wit:

FARM NO. 1, CONTAINING 55 ACRES, more or less, in a good state of cultivation, with a hewed Log House, a good Frame Barn and the necessary outbuildings thereon erected.

FARM NO. 2, CONTAINING 66 ACRES, more or less, is also in an excellent state of cultivation and has thereon erected a substantial Stone House and the usual outbuildings.

THE TWO FARMS above described are located close to the Turnpike, within one-half mile of the village of Munster, on the E. & C. R. R., three and a-half miles from Cresson Station, P. R. R., and not much more than that distance from Ebensburg. There is a thriving Orchard of choice fruit and an abundance of pure water on each of the farms, a good well being within five feet of the house on the farm first described. Nearly all the land is cleared and under cultivation.

Persons wishing to purchase can either apply to ex-Sheriff John Ryan, Johnstown, or to the owner on the premises. LUKE ROGERS.
Munster Twp., April 14, 1882.-2m.*

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Public Buildings!

THE Commissioners of Cambria county will expose to public sale, at the Court House, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 3d, 1882,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the buildings known as the

OLD COURT HOUSE and the OLD JAIL.

These buildings will be sold in their present condition, the purchaser to remove them within ninety days from date of sale.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the remainder in ninety days, to be secured by a note with approved bail.

Also, at the same time, there will be sold a lot of heating stoves, desks, tables, chairs, spittoons, lamps, matting, and other furniture, which were in use in the old Court House. These will be sold for cash.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
S. W. DAVIS, Com'rs.
JOSEPH HOGUE,

Ebensburg, May 26, 1882.-2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Mary Ann Bradley, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Bradley, late of Loretto borough, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required, and those having claims or demands against the same will serve their own interests by presenting them properly probated for settlement.
JOSEPH HOGUE, Administrator.
Loretto, April 21, 1882.-6t.

NOTICE.—Frederic Stalb applies for a pardon. He was sentenced *four years* to the penitentiary for burglary, on his own plea of *guilty.* Elias Bebe, prosecutor. [5-26.-3t.]

THE GLOBE
PATENT IMPROVED
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT!
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE MARKET,
FOR IT HAS THE
Best Material, First-Class Workmanship,
AND REINFORCED FRONT.
Pure Three-Ply Linen Bosom and Cuffs,
MAKING IT THE STRONGEST AND MOST
PERFECT FITTING DRESS SHIRT
IN THE WORLD.
FOR SALE IN EBENSBURG ONLY BY
V. S. BARKER & BRO., Agents.
Be sure each shirt is reinforced in front and stamped "The Globe Patent Improved."

GIVE YOUR
SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN
A HANDSOME PRESENT
BY SUBSCRIBING FOR
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An Illustrated Paper for Boys and Girls.

Published every month. Contains fine illustrations, interesting reading, and is furnished at the following prices, payable in advance:

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INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $136,000.
Only Six Assessments in 24 Years.
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

RIVINIUS' BLOCK,
EBENSBURG, PA.,



CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Bradley, dec'd.
Having been appointed Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of John Bradley, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them in legal form for settlement. JOSEPH HOGUE, Administrator.
Loretto, April 21, 1882.-6t.

NOTICE!—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on property owned by either of the undersigned. Any person found upon our premises after this date will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
MRS. JANE DAVIS,
FRANK A. DEVEREAUX.
Cambria Twp., May 19, 1882.-3t.*

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that I have bought from Thomas Mullin, of Gallitzin, the following described personal property, which I leave in his custody during my pleasure, to wit: 2 cows, 6 sheep, 3 pigs, 1 cooking stove, 3 bedsteads and bedding, 1 carpet, 7 chairs and 1 cupboard. JAMES McGRAIN.
Chest Springs, May 19, 1882.-3t.*

CHEAP!
CHEAPER!
CHEAPEST!

GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST and MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
Housefurnishing Goods,
&c., &c., that can be found in any one establishment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of various styles and patterns;
Builders' Hardware
of every description and of best quality;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS!
of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Anvils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;
MOWING MACHINES, HORSE HAY RAKES,
Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also, a large assortment of
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PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; Liverpool ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; Imported ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; Well and Cistern PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; Children's WAGONS and CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice
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as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as first-class in quality, while they will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
Having had nearly thirty years' experience in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, then, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.
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Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

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Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 18, 1880.-tf.

A SHEEP-EATING PARROT.

A singular bird has recently been added to the collection in the Zoological Garden, London. This none other than a carnivorous parrot, whose love of animal flesh manifests itself in a very decided predilection for mutton. There are two things which, in the naturalist, are remarkable in connection with this bird. First, it is, in respect of this flesh eating propensity, an exception to the whole family of parrots, which are frugivorous living on fruits, seeds, leaves, buds and the like; and, second, this carnivorous taste is not a natural, but an acquired possession, the species of parrot in question having been, till a few years since, frugivorous, like others of its family.

This curious bird is the kea *Nestor notabilis* or mountain parrot, and comes from New Zealand. The general color of its plumage is green; its length from point of bill to extremity of tail is twenty-one inches long, the upper mandible being curved and very strong. It inhabits the higher wooded glens and recesses of the mountainous district of New Zealand, and, like the owl, is generally nocturnal in its habits. The kea was first made known to science in 1856. In the time of Maori rule, the bird was as innocent and harmless in its habits as respects its food, as any others of the parrot family; and it was not till the higher tracts of country were utilized that the kea was tempted to desert its fruit-eating habits, and join the destructive army of the carnivora.

About 1868 it was noticed at the sheep shearing seasons on the upland runs that many sheep were suffering from sores or scars, more or less recent, on the back, immediately in front of the hips. Curiously enough, it was observed that in all the animals so injured, the wound was precisely the same place in each—fairly above the kidneys.

The animals so injured were invariably those in the best condition; and many discussions ensued as to what could be the cause of this singular state of things. At last a shepherd gave it as his opinion that the injury was inflicted by a kind of parrot, rather a tame sort of bird, that was to be found in the higher ranges; but the shepherd's opinion was only laughed at. Yet the shepherd, after all, was found to be right. In connections with stations on sheep-runs in New Zealand, there is a meat gallows, where the cascasses of sheep killed for food are kept; and it was observed by shepherds that the keas were in the habit of visiting the gallows and breaking off bits of mutton fat with their strong beaks. Soon afterwards, one or more hands actually saw a parrot on the back of a sheep plucking and tearing the wool and flesh on a precisely similar spot to that where so many had been found to be fatally wounded.

There was no doubt about the keas being the offenders, and means were at once taken to reduce their numbers. Since then a mortal enmity has existed against them on the part of the shepherds; and justly so, as it is found that from three to five per cent. of every of every flock is so wounded or killed. In some individual instances the ratio of destruction has been much higher. At one station on the Matatpu, out of a flock of twenty Lincoln rams, nineteen were killed within one month by these parrots. On another run, in a flock of three hundred and ten strong young wethers, were, within a period of five months, so seriously injured by the keas that within the end of that time only one hundred and five remained alive. In consequence of this destruction, men were engaged to kill the birds at a shilling a head, and these men, taking advantage of its nocturnal habits, now range the mountain at night, lighting fires to attract their game. In the day-time they rest and prepare the skins for sale. But the kea, with the cleverness cunning of their tribe, has grown very shy and wary, and knows very well when it sees a man carrying a gun on his shoulder what he is likely to do with it.

When a sheep, temporarily exhausted with its exertions in toiling through deep snow, under the burden of a two years' growth of wool, breaks off from the mob and leaves the track, desperately floundering into deeper snow wreaths a flood of parrots, ever watchful as they hover round, soon perceive their opportunity for mischief; they alight close to the spot where the sheep, unconscious of approaching danger, stands gazing fixedly in a state of helpless stupidity; gradually hopping or moving towards the victim with some show of caution, one of the keas at last settles on the back of the sheep which, terrified at the strange visitor that thus besets it, starts away; the bird now rises only to alight again on the same place, and clutching into the wool with its sharp claws, retains its hold more firmly and tenaciously. In vain the tortured animal; in the direst agony seeks to rid itself of its cruel persecutor that boldly keeps its vantage; after running and struggling some distance, its efforts to escape become feebler; it is at length so hard pressed that in a few minutes it yields passively to the tearing and searching beak of the kea.

These repulsive, flesh devouring propensities may have been acquired thro' the bird having been forced, in severe winters, to approach the stations in the hopes of finding food, and there feeding on the flesh in the meat gallows, and thus gradually forming a carnivous appetite of such strength that its former frugivorous tastes are entire destroyed, and flesh now forms its sole food. The kea in the Zoological Gardens was struck down while in the act of attacking a sheep; but the man did not succeed in capturing it until it had torn his clothes in many places, and severely lacerated his hands. Its food consists mainly of mutton, raw; it does not care for cooked meat, but will take it if very hungry. Occasionally it will take beef, and is fond of pork. But its vegetarian tastes seems almost completely eradicated, for it will not touch bread, though it likes the seed of sow-thistles. It is altogether a remarkable and curious bird.

TRAINING VICIOUS HORSES.—A new and very simple method of training vicious horses was exhibited in Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "bucking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be riden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was by a piece of light rope which was passed around the front jaw of the mare just above the teeth, crossed in her mouth and thus secured back of her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse, after receiving the treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope, fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse, which for years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.

THE old Harrison pear tree has again blossomed. It was planted in 1676 by a member of the Harrison family. It stands on the south side of Newton creek, east of the West Jersey Railroad crossing.



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For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

☞ It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

☞ Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely ☜

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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Try it. It will cure you — 25 cents at all Drug Stores

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EARLY DEVELOPED POWER TO COMMAND.

The following list of great generals whose superior capacity was exhibited in early manhood, was compiled by the late Brevet Major-General Emory Upton:

Philip of Macedon ascended the throne at twenty-two, was the conqueror of Greece at forty-five, and died at forty-seven.

Alexander the Great defeated the celebrated Theban band at Cheronea before arriving at the age of eighteen, ascended the throne at twenty, had conquered the world at twenty-five, and died at thirty-two.

Julius Cæsar commanded a fleet before Mitylene and distinguished himself before the age of twenty-two; completed his first war in Spain and was made Consul before the age of forty; conquered Gaul, twice crossed the Rhine, and twice invaded Britian before the age of forty-five; won the battle of Pharsalia and obtained supreme power at fifty-two. He died at fifty-six, the victor of five hundred battles and the conquerer of one thousand cities.

Hannibal was made commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army in Spain at twenty-six, and had won all his great battles in Italy, concluding with Cannæ, at thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus, the elder, distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus at sixteen, and at twenty-nine overthrew the power of Carthage at Zama.

Scipio Africanus, the younger, had conquered the other Carthaginian armies and completed the destruction of Carthage at thirty-six.

Genghis-Khan achieved many of his victories and became Emperor of the Monguls at forty.

Charlemagne was crowned king at twenty-six, was master of France and a larger part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his head the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two, and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonzalvo de Cordova, the great captain, had gained a great reputation and was made commander-in-chief of the armies of Italy at forty-one.

Henry IV., of France, was at the head of the Huguenot army at sixteen, became King of Navarre at nineteen, overthrew his enemies and became King of France, before the age of forty.

Montecuculi, at the age of thirty-one, with 2,000 horse, attached 10,000 Swedes and captured all their baggage and artillery; gained the victory of Triebel at thirty-two; defeated the Swedes and saved Denmark at forty-nine; and at fifty-three defeated the Turks in the battle of St. Gothard.

Saxe was a *marechal de camp* at twenty-four, marshal of France at forty-four, and at forty-nine gained the famous victory at Fontenoy.

Vauban, the great engineer, had conducted several sieges at twenty-five, was *marechal de camp* at forty-three, and *commissaire-general* of fortifications of France at forty-five.

Turenne, passing through the grades of captain, colonel, major-general, and lieutenant-general, became a marshal of France at thirty-two, and won all his distinction before forty.

The great Conde defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi at twenty-two, and won all his military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was colonel at twenty-one, lieutenant-field-marshal at twenty-four, and shortly after general-field-marshal. He gained the battle of Zenta at thirty-four, and co-operated with Marlborough at Blenheim at forty-one.

Peter the Great, of Russia, was proclaimed Czar at ten years of age, organized a large army at twenty, won the victory of Embach at thirty, founded St. Petersburg at thirty-one, and died at the age of fifty-five.

Charles XII. completed his first campaign against Denmark at eighteen, overthrew 80,000 Russians at Narva before nineteen, conquered Poland and Saxony at twenty-four, and died at thirty-six.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at twenty-eight, terminated the Silesian war at thirty, and the second at thirty-three. Ten years later, with a population of but 5,000,000, he triumphed over a league of more than 100,000,000 of people.

Cortes effected the conquest of Mexico and completed his military career before the age of thirty-six.

Pizarro completed the conquest of Peru at thirty-five, and died at forty.

Lord Clive distinguished himself at twenty-two, attained his greatest fame at thirty-five, and died at forty.

Wolfe was conqueror of Quebec at thirty-two.

Napoleon was a major at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six; achieved all his victories and was finally overthrown before the age of forty-four.

ATTACHING A MULE.

Deputy Sheriff Cobb, of Americus, Georgia, undertook to levy on Charles Mansion's mule. The mule was a notoriously hard kicker; but Mansion offered to hold him alongside a fence, from which the officer could get on his back. Just as this manoeuvre was almost accomplished, the beast threw Cobb by a vicious plunge and kicked him frightfully. Mansion is now under arrest on a charge of obstructing the law by tickling the mule in the nose with a straw, just at the critical juncture. But the mule is still unseized.

As riches and favor forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool; but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.—*La Bruyere.*

Among mortals, second thoughts are the wisest.

WILLIAM A. GITTINGS,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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☞ Office on Centre street.

FANS.

The fan is of very ancient pattern. Those who have traced its history state that the papyrus was one of the first plants used in making fans. In ancient Greece the first fans were made of branches of myrtle, acacia and plane-tree. It was not until the fifth century, B. C., that the peacock was known in Greece, and from this epoch dates the use among Grecian ladies of the peacock's tail as a new and elegant kind of fan.

As the fan-makers' art extended, the use of feathers alone came to be discarded, as they were found too pliable, and the idea was conceived of placing between each pair of feathers a thin strip of wood. Fans are often mentioned in Latin authors. Plautus refers to the *flabelliferræ*, or female slaves, who carried parasols and fans to shade and drive away flies from their mistresses.

Fans of peacocks' feathers remained in fashion through the middle ages up to the seventeenth century, not only in Italy, but in England and France.

Fans of ostrich feathers came into favor gradually, excluding those of peacocks' feathers, and such fans appear in Titian's pictures. Leaves of palm-trees, reeds and odoriferous woods are among the substances of which fans are now made in foreign countries.

Since the fan has come to be regarded as an almost indispensable adjunct to the feminine toilet, an accredited history of its origin may not prove uninteresting to the sex who handle it so adroitly.

The Chinese affirm that Kan-si, the beautiful daughter of one of the mandarins, found the mask which Celestial etiquette requires to be worn in public by ladies very oppressive, as the evening was warm, but her ingenuity was equal to the occasion.

She untied her mask and moved it so rapidly back and forth before her face that it was impossible to distinguish her features, while her beauty was enhanced in the eyes of all the beholders by the tantalizing glimpses afforded by the coquettish manoeuvre.

In a moment a thousand fair Celestials, appreciating her courage and coquetry, imitated her example, and a thousand masks were put in motion before a thousand pretty faces by a thousand pretty hands. The ingenious Chinese caught the idea, and by the next feast of lanterns, fans were substituted for masks.

A lovely fan, the finest in France, which made a breeze last summer in Paris, was ordered and paid for by the wife of a New York millionaire. It was painted by Edward de Beaumont, (at a cost of $890), and has the monogram of the owner set in diamonds on one of the ivory sticks. Two large diamonds head the ends of the rivets. Price, $1,000.

In a collection of fans in London is one made by a lady of Normandy. The beautiful lace-work is woven of her golden hair, and the sticks are inlaid with delicate polished crescents made of her finger-nails. Fans are used in Japan as we use albums.—*Phila. Sat. Night.*

RELICS FOUND IN A ROUND TOWER.

A Roman tower discovered in the Sablon quarries in Lorraine has been partly unburied and searched to the depth of about five metres. The walls are in a good state of preservation, being constructed of white stone and held together by a fine red cement harder than the stone itself. A number of interesting relics have been found among these ruins. Outside the tower is some fine sand, to a depth of 1m. 50c., while inside a layer of dark earth contained some large pieces of tile and bricks of rather extraordinary dimensions. As the Romans paid taxes according to the number of their tiles, they deemed it wise to have them made as large as was possible, and these specimens measure from 0m. 15 to 0m. 40 in length, and 0m. 3 to 0m. 10 in thickness. They are in splendid condition, being of a bright red color, and having a metallic sound which indicates the excellence of their manufacture. The Romans exposed their tiles to the air, allowing them to dry before placing them in the ovens, where they were subjected to the highest heat, which, however, was only reached in slow and regularly progressive stages. France was well wooded during the Roman epoch, and for that reason the manufacture of tiles and bricks presented no difficulties. A number of statuettes and coins and inscriptions to pagan deities have been brought to light, and they tend to show that some of these relics belonged to the legion stationed in Lorraine from the year 50 to 300 of the Christian era. The tower is vaulted, and is supported on masonry in the form of four arches.—*The American Register, of Paris.*

VIOLATING A PATENT.

It will be sad news to many a prudent housewife to learn that every time she picks a hole in an egg with a pin she is violating the patent of an American inventor, but such is the case. Years ago an inventive genius devoted himself to discovering a method to prevent eggs from cracking during the process of boiling. He solved the problem by pricking a pin-hole in one end of the egg, through which the air in the shell was allowed to escape, and this pin-hole he duly patented according to law. Precisely how he managed to collect his royalty is a mystery, but the fact remains that he has a legal claim for royalty on every pin-hole made in an egg before boiling.

We are all liable to commit blunders, but it is only the wise who profit by them.

Idle curiosity has just such brains as the young crow and the jackdaw.

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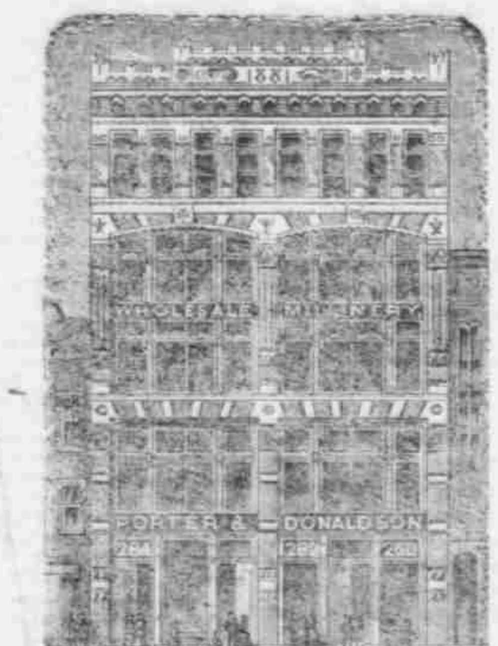
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DIVING COWS.

St. John's river (Fla.) is not a river at all. It is a great bay like the Chesapeake. It is from two to five miles wide, salt and subject to tide, and twenty-five miles. It is very shallow, boats not being able in many instances to get within half a mile of the bank, and the landings are long, narrow wooden piers running out like jetties.

When I asked Captain Larkin, of Palatka, whether the thing was a pond, a bay, or a river, he said:

"'Tain't neither, Mr. Perkins, it's a subterranean cow pasture. Don't you see the droves of cattle standing in the water and grazing all the way from Jacksonville?"

Captain Larkin was right. The St. John's is really a great state cow pasture. All the cattle in Florida stand in it all winter. There they stand all day long with their heads in the water, getting the grass that grows in the bottom of the river. This grass does not grow up through the water, but lies on the bottom, and the cows put their heads clear under water to get it. I've seen cows with their horns, ears and heads all under water. The head will go entirely under water for at least a minute, then it will come up dripping with water and the mouth full of grass. It is a very funny sight to see a cow with her head apparently severed from her body, while the tail is switching off the flies. So thousands of cattle live on the St. Johns all winter.—Eli Perkins.

We have often seen the same thing going on in the Colorado, the San Marcos, the Gaudaloupe, the San Antonio and other small rivers of Western Texas. The grass there is a coarse ... growth, but thin, broad and ... It does not lie exactly at the bottom of the stream, but the current, which is often quite rapid, bends it down a foot or so near the surface. The cattle wade in the water, often with their backs ... and dive their heads under after the grass; and when a mouthful has been secured, they hold their heads up at an angle of about forty-five degrees with their noses above water and chew ... Large numbers of small shell fish (bivalves) are brought up with the grass and sent with it to the stomach ... shells are too hard to be crushed by chewing, hence they lie in great ... len all over the cow-lots, like ... or honey locust beans in Kentucky.

"Diving" for grass is regarded as a very desirable bovine accomplishment along those rivers in Texas, and the question asked when a cow is ... "Does she feed in the river?" If so does she is worth far more than ... would be under other circumstances. The grass grows in great abundance ... she can keep fat on it winter and summer.—*Mobile Register.*

WHAT A PINT OF MANURE DID.—A Wisconsin farmer sends his experience to the *American Agriculturist*: "Last year, in hauling yards manure to a field afterwards planted ... it scattered off in driblets—from a handful to a pint or so in a place. In planting the corn, I found ... these droppings and when ... drew them into the hills, and ... hoe mixed them a little with ... the seed was dropped. In these ... es, where a large handful, or ... pint of manure was thus put in ... was driven down to mark ... When hoeing we noticed that ... hills the corn plants had started ... vigorously, were greener, ... third hoeing they were six ... ches higher than other hills ... Our curiosity being awakened ... ed up the observations, and when ... ering the crop, each of the ... in the three hills, had two large ... ears, while the surrounding ... average one good ear to the ... sets us to thinking and figuring ... bit of manure gave the young ... a vigorous start, just as good ... off a calf, or pig, or lamb, and ... penetrated further in every ... and gathered more food and ... These stalks being better ... from below, run far away ... poorly fed neighbors. As ... the rows were three and a ... apart, and the hills three feet ... the rows, say 4,000 hills on an acre ... 4,000 pints of manure is about ... els or two large wagon loads ... can reckon the difference between ... large, well filled ears of corn ... hill, and less than three per ... the cost of the manure ... the total value of the final crop ... plowing, the seeding, the hoeing ... to the same in each case. All ... say is, that every corn-hill ... my farm this year will have ... pint of manure in it."—*American Agriculturist for June.*

THE BARREL TRAP.—The ... trap is the most ingenious ... catching rats. This trap takes ... itself, requires no rebaiting ... after it is once put in working ... and is sure death for prisoners ... ter tight barrel is the first ... ed. Into this pour water to ... of a foot. Next dampen a piece of ... thick paper and stretch it over ... of the barrel, tying it below ... hoops. When the paper becomes ... will be flat and tight. ... should be strewn with bits of ... etc., and the barrel so placed ... rats can jump on it from ... surfaces. As soon as the bait ... fresh supply should be placed ... per, and the same operation ... for several days, until the rats ... customed to visit the place for ... gular rations. The bait ... be spread as before, a few pieces ... should be attached to the paper ... gum. When dry cut across ... dle of the paper and let the ... care of itself and the rats ... one comes along spies the ... morsels, and with his accustomed ... fidence jumps upon the paper ... denly finds himself in the ... bottom of the barrel, and the paper ... closed again and is ready to ... deception on the next newcomer.

REMEDY FOR THE MAGGOT OF THE CABBAGE FLY.—Mr. H. M. ... ford, county, Ct., writes: "... article in the December number of the *American Agriculturist* that ... of carbon is recommended for ... bage fly. How is this ... sulphide of carbon is not ... mended for the cabbage ... lso for the squash-borer, and ... terranean insects. It would ... mirably to destroy ants when ... hills. To apply the liquid, ... ly to make a small hole, ... cane or other small rod, close ... plant to a depth of two or three ... then pour into the hole a half ... ful of the fluid, and quickly ... same by filling the hole with ... pressing it down with the ... same operation in the middle ... hill will quickly destroy the ... are in the galleries of the ... should remember that ... bon, and also its vapor are very ... mable, and should be used with care.—*Agriculturist.*

A PRACTICAL farmer writes ... killing lice on cows, horses ... has always found the following ... tion successful: Take ... toes have been boiled in, and ... the skin of the animals to be ... The lice will be dead in two ... no further progeny appear.

THE best and simplest cure ... ness wounds on horses is ... Rub the ashes on the sore ... soon effected.